Senate

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Ocean Freight on Cattle.

The Dominion Live Stock Association deem it their duty to bring to the attention of the Canadian public a matter which has already done much to injure, and if allowed to continue threatens almost the total destruction of one of Canada's greatest industries, namely the export of live cattle to Great Britain.

When it is remembered that since the establishment of this trade about the year 1875, it has brought back to Canada in cash over $75,000,000, the price of Canadian cattle sold in Great Britain, it becomes at once apparent how deeply this industry affects the interests of the whole country.

The following were the exports of cattle and their value for the calendar years 1890-91-92-93:

Year.	Number of cattle exported to United Kingdom.	Their value.
1890	104,133	$8,114,145
1891	99,967	8,381,284
1892	93,206	6,920,748
1893	89,572	6,799,638

Whilst the scheduling of Canadian cattle was one great cause for this decline, another and a preventible one is also operating in the same direction. If the trade were in a healthy condition it might be able to stand some drawbacks, but as if the scheduling were not misfortune enough, most if not all of the vessel owners have an understanding or combination, whereby they charge such freight as they choose.

Owing to quarantine regulations, Canadian cattle cannot be shipped through the United States to Europe. Thus the whole export trade is confined to one Canadian port, that of Montreal, the head of ocean steamship navigation.

To this one point must come all Canadian cattle intended for the English market, and there be shipped by one or other of the few lines of steamers sailing between that port and Great Britain.

Each line has its representative at Montreal, and what is easier than for these representatives to meet weekly or oftener, and combine as to cattle rates. They have their agents in England, cabling them constantly as to the price of cattle. If it goes up, they put up the freight rates, including rates for cattle already on board. If the price falls, rates do not come down in proportion. If there is a large quantity of cattle at Montreal, the vessel men combine to exact excessive rates.

If the markets improve and shippers want to ship in time to take advantage of such improvements, up go the rates. In fact, every state of the market or exigency of the cattle trade seems to be taken advantage of by the vessel men, to levy excessive rates. Buyers cannot ascertain before buying what the rates will be.

Thus with a well-grounded fear of being charged excessive rates, they have to buy in ignorance of what the vessel men will charge to carry the cattle to market.

The rate may be $7 a head, or it may be $17.50. This uncertainty alone makes cattle buying extremely hazardous to the great prejudice, in some cases, of the farmer who sells, in others, of the buyer. Why should a legitimate industry be reduced to the level of gambling?

Buyers, who in buying have not reckoned on a sudden squeeze by the vessel men, have lost heavily, some even being ruined or driven out of the trade. In any event this very element of uncertainty renders it extremely difficult for the buyers to know what they may safely offer for cattle. As a rule, shippers do not know what the rates are to be, until the cattle have been purchased, brought to Montreal, and loaded, and the vessel is ready to sail.

In some cases the rate is fixed after the ship has sailed with the cattle on board. In securing space, the shippers at times have to agree to pay whatever are the going rates. This means whatever the agents of the vessel owners combine upon, when the shippers are in their power.

The first principle of a contract is that both parties to it are free to assent or not to assent to its terms. Here we have two interests, the cattle industry and the vessel industry, the latter dictating terms to which the former must submit. It is powerless to resist, for no other route is open, and the principal steamship lines coming to Montreal and engaged in the cattle trade being subsidized by the government and enjoying other advantages are practically able to keep other vessels, except an occasional tramp steamer, off this route. Thus the conditions render this monopoly possible, and it exists, and is exercising its arbitrary powers most tyrannically.

Wit practically no competition in rates from Montreal, our cattle carried from Montreal at extensive rates are landed at Liverpool, on the same dock, by the side of American cattle carried at competitive rates from Boston, New York, &c.

Both bring the same price in the English market, but the American farmer was paid more for his cattle than was the Canadian farmer, because of the lower rates. Thus, shipping cattle are worth more in the Buffalo than in the Toronto market.

It now remains for the Canadian people to determine whether this condition of affairs shall be allowed to continue. Shall steamship lines, some of them largely subsidized by the Canadian Government, and al enjoying the advantages of Canadian ports, harbors and waterways, upon which millions of Canadian money have been expended be allowed of their own arbitrary motion to exact just such rates as they choose from the products of this Canadian industry? or shall Parliament be called upon to intervene, as it has done in the case of railways and other powerful organizations, to protect the people from oppression?

In the unequal contest, the cattle dealers have struggled in vain against the powerful vessel combination but are unable to break it.

It directly concerns the Canadian farmer. If he is to be paid the fair value of his cattle it must be possible to market them at reasonable rates, in fact as cheaply as his American rival does.

But this question concerns more than the Canadian farmer. The farmer in old Canada especially is being obliged to change his mode of farming, by feeding his grain instead of selling it. If the market for his cattle is destroyed what becomes of his industry?

Thus, every Canadian is deeply concerned in guarding this most important branch of Canadian husbandry, and we ask shall one great powerful interest stand at the gateway of Canadian commerce and arbitrarily levy tribute upon one of our most important industries, or shall Parliament be asked promptly to deal with this abuse of power and thus prevent further injury?

A bill seeking to remove these grievances has been introduced into Parliament by Mr. Mulock, so that the whole subject will likely be discussed on the floor of Parliament on the second reading of the Bill. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Mulock stated that he was not wedded to the methods suggested by his Bill, if any better could be proposed, and he stands prepared to co-operate with the Government or any member of the House in order to accomplish the end aimed at, namely, the restoration of the cattle trade to a healthy basis, by the prevention of excessive and uncertain rates which are now strangling it. Therefore the question may be discussed on the basis of an existing evil, which, in the interest of our country, demands some effective remedy and that forthwith.

As the whole subject will be discussed in Parliament, and it is to be hoped a solution arrived at this session, it is of vital interest to Canada that the decision of Parliament shall be in the direction of relief from the oppression now existing. Therefore it is important that public attention be now directed towards this issue involved, in the hope that public opinion may be evoked for the guidance of the people's representatives in Parliament.

Under these circumstances the Committee of the Dominion Live Stock Association, appointed to promote the necessary legislation for the prevention of excessive, uncertain and arbitrary ocean freights, rates and methods, including scalping, respectfully request the Canadian public to co-operate with them in order to the attainment of so desirable an end.

T. O. ROBSON, *Pres.*,
THOS. CRAWFORD, *Vice-Pres.*,
HENRY BRACKEN,
JOHN DUNN,
A. J. THOMPSON.

OTTAWA, 11th April, 1894.

Special Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the City council was held on Monday evening. Present—all but Ald's Kylly and Hooper.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the City Solicitor, returning communication of Sifton & Philip, dated April 6th, 1894, and giving his opinion that the City is in no way liable to Mr. Moor. Filed.

From J. W. Sifton, Inspector of Public Buildings, re water supply for Court House and Jail, and asking for a definite reply to his former communication.

In reference to this matter His Worship stated that Mr. Sifton would furnish prison labor to dig trenches for water pipes. Referred to Water Works committee.

From W. Whyte, re 9th St. crossing.

From H. G. Dickson, re purchase of water pipe from James Robertson & Co. Referred to chairman of Water Works committee, with instructions to confer with City Engineer and if necessary give order.

ACCOUNTS.

Pay-Sheet	$173 80
J. White	12 60
Frank Bole	28 80

The above accounts were ordered to be paid.

MOTIONS.

Reesor—Cameron—That this corporation tender to Mr. Van Horne and party upon arrival here on their annual tour of inspection, a drive and a luncheon and that the Mayor, Ald's Coldwell, Trotter, Halpin, Kelly, the mover and seconder be a committee to make arrangements. Carried.

Ald. Keddy's motion, re crossing was then brought out and read. Moved in amendment by Ald. Coldwell, seconded by Ald. Halpin—That the Board of Works be instructed to confer with the City Solicitor and at once take steps with a sufficient force of men and Police to re-open the City's crossing at 9th St., put in the necessary planks and material for that purpose and keep the crossing open.

Ald. Coldwell explained that the object of this amendment was to try and have the case settled in our provincial courts if possible. We could proceed to make a crossing and if interfered with by any person have them summoned before the Police Court. All the C. P. R. could do would be to apply for an injunction restraining the City from further action in the matter, and if granted the case could [illegible] in the usual way. The amendment [illegible] voted on with following result: [illegible] Ald's Cameron, Halpin, Coldwell; Nays, Keddy, Trotter, Reesor. The vote being a tie the Mayor gave the casting vote against the ammendment. The motion was then put, the vote of course being exactly the opposite way and motion declared carried.

The Mayor brought up the matter of some proposed improvements to the C. P.R. Depot grounds in which the City was expected to take a part. Mr. Faulkner, on behalf of the C. P. R., said that the company desired the City to supply sods for the grounds. Nothing was done in the matter at this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

List of Exemptions.

In reply to a correspondent we give the following list of exemptions, taken from the statute, and amended in the last session of the legislature:

Bed and bedding in common use of judgment debtor and his family. Household furniture and effects, not to exceed $500. The necessary and ordinary clothing of judgment debtor and his family. Twelve volumes of books of a professional man. One axe, one saw, one gun, six traps. The necessary food for judgment debtor and his family for eleven months—providing that such exemption shall only apply to food in possession at time of seizure. Three horses, mules or oxen, six cows, ten sheep, ten pigs, fifty fowls, and food for same for eleven months. The tools, agricultural implements and necessaries used by the judgment debtor in the practice of his trade, profession or occupation, to the extent of $500. Articles of furniture necessary to the performance of religious services.

The land upon which judgment debtor or his family resides, or which he cultivates wholly or in part, or which he actually uses for grazing purposes, provided same be not more than 160 acres; in case it be more the surplus will be sold subject to any lien or encumbrance thereon. The house, stables, barns and fences on farm of judgment debtor, subject, however, as aforesaid. All the necessary seeds of various varieties for the proper seeding and cultivation of 80 acres. The actual residence or home of any person other than a farmer, provided the same does not exceed the value of $1,500.

Provincial and Territorial.

Davies, the brewer, at Neepawa has had his license cancelled by the Dominion Government because he neglected to make his regular monthly returns in February.

Gordon & Ironside made their first shipment of Manitoba cattle for export this season last week. Car lots came from various sections and trains were made up at Winnipeg. Thirteen cars were shipped from points along the M. & N. W. Railway.

One day last week Mr. John Ralston, Rapid City, was watching his little boy trapping gophers, near the house on the homestead, when he saw a large wolf come near the boy with the apparent intention of attacking him. Mr. Ralstone got out his rifle and drawing a bead on the wolf at about 300 yards distance sent a ball through him, killing him instantly. He brought in the head and secured the bounty on it. The head was a fine specimen and was well worthy of the attention of a taxidermist.

John Gibson, of Wellwood, brought in three head of cattle on Monday for Gorden & Ironside, one a cow weighed 1425; two steers weighed 2875. They netted him $157 89. Last fall he could only get $73 for the three head, so he had $84 for troubled and cost of feed through winter.

Foreign and Local Markets.

The continued liquidation of long wheat in Chicago has caused the market to decline during the past week. The impression is that an advance will be made after delivery day on May 1st. Seaboard stocks have been practically reduced, but the position of hard wheat remains unchanged at Minneapolis and Duluth. Old country stocks have been gradually worked off, but the opening of Baltic Ports and Argentine supplies are likely to result in an augmentation in the near future. Reports from wheat growing states would indicate that the damage to grain is not so heavy as was at first thought, while on the Pacific coast the damage has been underestimated. In Manitoba and the Northwest seeding is retarded by the wet cold weather. Deliveries are practically nil. Prices are No. 1 hard, afloat, 64c.; No. 2, 62. Oats 27c and 29c per bushel in carload lots.

Alameda.

For the past week the weather has been all that could be desired for seeding.

Wheat seeding is about finished. The prairie is green again, grass is growing fast and the spring flowers are in full bloom. To-day (Friday) we were favored with four hours rain. About one-half inch of water fell, followed by warm sunshine. Vegetation has got a good start. The first sown wheat is up. Everything so far points to a good season.

The first meeting of the ratepayers of the new school district, the centre of which is Alameda Village, was held to-day to elect trustees, when Messrs. Turriff, Hislop and Deremun were elected. The school will be opened immediatly.

James Trumper was condemned to pay $25.00 for his part in the fracas at the Hirsch Colony. Mr. Trumper thinks he got more than justice.

The Liberati Concert.

Liberati the Great Cornetist gave entertainments here on Wednesday and Friday nights under the auspices of the local brass band. As our Musical Critic has not heard all the cornet players in the world he cannot say as some do that Liberati is the greatest player on earth; but this he can say that the man is a master of the instrument. He sounded high C with perfect ease, while his triple tongue execution was a most extraordinary feat, and the facility with which he covered wide intervals was a marvel.

Miss Massuger is without doubt the best pianist that ever entertained a Brandon audience. She gave difficult classical music throughout, her left hand execution being admired by all admirers.

Henshaw has a magnificent tenor voice. In the Angel at the Window, he took A without the slightest difficulty, and doubtless can reach C. His embellishments are, however, rather profuse for a mixed audience, with less attention to these he would give better satis faction. It is hard under any circumstances for a Contralto singer to give good satisfaction, but it is no injustice to Miss Laird however to say she has not a first class Contralto voice. She is perhaps a shade better than the average, but still not good enough for a professional. She however is profuse in her witching ways, and is always sure to be encored—by the galleries.

Hospital Notes.

Nurse Wilson went to Carberry yesterday morning to nurse a case for Dr. McInnis.

Mrs. Gustin, of Alexander, was brought to the Hospital on Monday and is doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. F. G. Henderson, of Hayfield, came in on Monday for treatment.

It is safe to go to Winnipeg now as about half the toughs of the place have been drowned in the floods this spring. So high was the water that the three Jimmies were seen on Main street spearing jack fish with pitchforks bought at Ashdown's store. Yes, Jimmie had a good run on pitch forks.

Mr. M. S. Bryans, of the Souris, returned on Monday from California where he has spent the winter. He advises all Manitobans who are in a business to make a living to stay here. He considers the climate sickly and disagreeable and finds every line of business over done with hundreds of people in every town looking for something to do to buy something to eat.

Mr. John Dickenson, one of Brandon's oldest and most highly esteemed residents, and his good lady left for Vancouver last week to reside there in the future. Since Brandon began to bud as a village, Mr. Dickenson kept a grocery store on the corner of 8th. St. and Rosser Ave. He is in comfortable financial circumstances and his change of location is merely for his health. We believe he still retains an interest in the store here with his partner Mr. Murray, and having other substantial integeste here, he will doubtless frequently revisit our city.

The provincial teachers examinations for second and third class certificates will be held at the following places commencing July 3, at 9 a.m.: Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Virden, Birtle, Minnedosa, Morden, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Boissevain, Melita, Treherne and Selkirk. For first class, Winnipeg, at the same time. Each intending candidate is required to notify the department before June 15.

At the meeting of the Advisory Board held on Tuesday the following were appointed sub examiners, to read the papers of candidates: Mathematics, W. H. Shofield, E. Loftus and Mr. Bewel; science, E. A. Barrot, A. McIntyre, J. O. Auchard; English, Prof. Chochrane, W. G. Gram, D. J. Wright, G. D. Wilson, J. B. Wilson, E. A. Morrow, M. J. Jones, J. S. Poole, W. C. Hartley; history, W. P. Argue, J. O'Shea; geography, J. A. Campbell, J. H. McCarthy, bookkeeping, etc., D. A. Wickward, Geo. Grierson.

The Brandon Rifle Association in connection with the 95th Battalion, held their annual meeting on the 26th of April in the Armory and the following officers were elected:—Patrons, His Honor Judge Cumberland and the Honorable T. M. Daly; President, Capt. Clark, Vice-Pres., Lieut. Shillinglaw, Sec Treas. A. R. Fleming, Council, Col. Sergt. Brown, Sergt. McGregor, Privates Johnson, Miller, Schunaman, Hutson and Fleming; Range com., W. Miller, T. Hutson, H. Johnson and McGregor; Range Officer, T. Hutson. Shooting to commence Saturday May 5th at 2.30 sharp. Conveyances leave Johnson's Hardware Store, Rosser Ave. at 2 o clock. Ten Martin-Henry's have been applied for and it is hoped that they will arrive here soon. It is a great pity that so much red tape is required ere these Associations can be supplied with a decent rifle. The old Snider is out of date and handicaps members so greatly that they will not shoot with them, and good shots who are unable to purchase private rifles are out of it altogether.

The finnikines on 10th street won't accept our challenge and compare subscription lists, so that advertisers may know for a fact what they are getting for their money. They prefer rather to go around from merchant to merchant in a sneaking way and lie about the circulation of this paper. Will they put up $25 and submit their mailing list with ours to a committee of business men, we covering the amount, the $50 to go to the hospital if the bona fide circulation of the MAIL is not some hundreds in excess of that of their paper? We should like to see this matter settled that advertisers may be no longer hoodwinked. Notwithstanding the subscription price of the MAIL is $1.50 a year and that of their sheet is but $1.00, the list of the MAIL is nearly, if not quite, a third larger than that of the Times, though they deadhead more papers than any two other offices in the country. It is only by giving the thing for nothing that scores can be induced to look at the sheet at all.

ABOUT YOUR SILK.

The Method of Its Production by The Worm and Spinner.

Silk yarns may be divided into two distinct classes according to their method of production—(1) reeled yarns; (2) carded yarns. These again may be subdivided into three classes according to the processes they pass through after the reeling operation. They are usually produced from the cocoon of the common silkworm, which is the larva of the moth Bombyx mori. This was originally an inhabitant of China, but has been domesticated in Europe, and now large quantities of cocoons are produced in France, Italy, and the southern parts of Europe.

China also exports a large amount of silk cocoons to Europe, as also does India, but not in such large quantities as China. The silk moth, before arriving at maturity, passes through four stages, termed respectively the ovum or egg, the larva or caterpillar, the pupa or chrysalis, and the imago or moth. It also moults its skin five times during the larval stage. The egg is round and has a yellow color, but when the time for hatching is near—if the egg is kept under suitable conditions—it becomes a very dark grey, and a microscopic appearance shows the worm coiled up in the egg. After a time the worm comes forth, and commences to eat the shell of the egg which enclosed it. It is then fed by the silkworm rearer on the leaves of the mulberry (Morus alba), and rapidly increases in size until the fifth to the seventh day of its existence, when it creeps completely out of its skin, and at once commences eating ravenously until it reaches a certain size. It then changes its skin again, eats ravenously, and changes its skin again, and so on—repeating these operations five times.

The mouth contains two sets of jaws, and between them an underlip, which can completely close it. At the end of this lip there is a small projection pierced with a minute hole, and through this the silk fibres issue.

The silkworm commences spinning by emitting a single drop of liquid silk, which it places on the nearest object: it then moves its head away and draws the drop of silk into a very fine thread. The thread is then pressed against the next projection, to which it immediately adheres on account of its gummy nature. The first threads are for the purpose of fixing the cocoon, and are termed the "floss or refuse silk," and this refuse silk is made until there is only a small oval space, about three-quarters of an inch to an inch long, remaining in the centre of the mass. The worm then commences to cocoon proper by placing threads of silk on the inside of this in coils, each coil representing a figure of 8. This inner coating is very compact on account of the fineness and gummy nature of the threads, due to the exhaustion of the silkworm from want of food during the spinning operation.

The largest and best cocoons are reserved for breeding purposes; the floss or refuse silk is torn off the remainder, and the chrysalides (or pupae) in them are killed, in order to prevent the piercing of the cocoons by the moths. At the completion of the cocoon, the enclosed silkworm, if undisturbed, changes into a chrysalis, and after a time the skin of the chrysalis splits and the silk moth crawls out.

The moth, after issuing from the chrysalis, discharges from two glands in its head a small quantity of an alkaline liquid, which dissolves the sericin, or silk glue, which causes the silk fibres in the cocoon to adhere to each other. The silk threads are thus loosened — not broken as was at one time popularly supposed—and the moth is able to push itself through without any of the threads being injured. The cocoons are arranged by the rearer in rows, so that the moth after its exit may cling to the opposite cocoon and dry its wings. The moth is of a creamy white color. The first operation the cocoons undergo after the killing of the enclosed chrysalides is the sorting. This consists in removing double, soiled and pierced cocoons, and separating the cocoons of different color. The double and soiled cocoons—i. e., the waste cocoons—are reserved for the production of carded yarns. The cocoons after being sorted are boiled with water in the copper basin of the reeling machine in order to soften the gum. The water is then allowed to cool, several loose fibres from each cocoon caught by a brush of small twigs, and shaken until one single thread from each cocoon has been obtained. Five or six of these threads are put together to form a staple, and two of the staples are twisted together, untwisted, and made into two separate hanks. This twisting together tends to make the thread smooth and round. Eleven to twelve pounds of cocoons yield one pound of these reeled hanks, which are made up of what is termed "raw silk." The method of silk spinning was first introduced into England by Sir Thomas Lombe, who visited Italy in order to obtain the requisite information. It is stated that the Italians were so much annoyed concerning the partial loss of their trade that they sent agents to England to poison him.

The silk from the reeled hanks may be spun into three qualities, as previously stated—viz., tram, organzine and singles. The tram is prepared by twisting two or three threads together, and is used for weft in the best and most expensive silk fabrics. Organzine is produced by twisting together a number of singles in an opposite direction to that in which the singles are twisted, and is used for warp in the best silk fabrics.

Singles, or sewing silks, are prepared by twisting one of the reeled threads, in order to give it strength and firmness. Sewing silks are, however, at present usually made from carded yarns.

Days of Gunpowder Numbered.

It begins to look as if the days of gunpowder as a charge for the guns in the British navy were numbered. Recent experiments just concluded at the government proofbuts, Woolwich, appear to prove the decided superiority of cordite. A 6 inch quick firing gun was loaded with 29 pounds 12 ounces of the ordinary black gunpowder and yielded a velocity of 1,890 feet per second, with a pressure strain on the gun of 15 tons per square inch. The same gun was charged with 14 pounds 3 ounces of cordite and gave a velocity of 2,274 feet per second and a pressure of 15.2 tons. More important still, after 250 rounds had been fired there were no signs of erosion.

The new substance is manufactured at the Government powder mills, Waltham Abbey, and contains 56 per cent nitroglycerine, 37 of guncotton and 5 of mineral jelly. The velocity of the shot along the bore of the 6 inch gun was calculated to the millionth of a second from the first moment of being set in motion. Minute as this may appear, Lieutenant H. Watkin, R. A., has invented an instrument which, it is said, will measure fractions of time to the nine-billionth part of a second.

Land has sold in Chicago at a higher rate than in New York. $10,000 per square foot, as against $9,500. A quarter of an acre in the heart of the town is worth $1,250,000.

DIVORCE DINNER PARTIES.

Remarkable Social Developments and Some Astounding Suggestions.

(London Truth.)

Divorce dinner parties in Paris have been frequent this season. The cards of invitation mention that they (the persons to whom they are addressed) are asked to celebrate the happy liberation of the person sending them from an unsuitable marriage. A regular formula has sprung up which may be safely adopted. It is not thought good taste for a man who has come out of the Divorce Court with the honors of war to call his friends of both sexes to rejoice with him on the event. All that is tolerated is a private dinner. But ladies may rejoice as much as they please. The most straitlaced and orthodox persons see no harm in going to a divorce dinner if the inviting lady mentions in a footnote of the card that she is suing for a religious divorce in Rome, and has every reason to suspect that her suit will succeed. This only means that she does not object, for respectability's sake, to pay 60,000 francs to the Congregation of Rites. The Court of Rome allows thirteen pleas for divorce. The most usual one now for women of rank and fortune to plead is not having really consented to be married in the church. Lady Mary Hamilton urged this plea when she wanted to get rid of the Prince of Monaco and marry Count Festetics. The divorcee now resumes her family name, and usage will soon authorize her in borrowing her family title. Thus the ci-devant Comtesse Fleury, daughter-in-law of Gen. Fleury, the late Emperor's master of the Horse, calls herself Baroness Deslandes, her father having been a financial baron. She gave a dinner the other day to celebrate her happy deliverance from Comte Fleury, and had at it the Princess de Polignac (daughter of the so-called Duchesse de Camposelice, a divorcee who has married again), the Princesse Jeanne Bonaparte, and different artists and authors. The Baroness was educated with the late Queen Mercedes at the Convent of the Assumption. She goes in the Art-liberty (the soul of Art), and having applied to Rome for a religious divorce, does not intend to break with the church.

The divorce law is killing society. No woman with a husband worth keeping can now endure the idea of letting another person of her sex who is at all attractive speak to him. Enterprising and dowerless girls marry any one at all who can introduce them to rich men from among whom they can, after skilful management and intrigue, secure husbands. A girl with a great fortune is pretty certain after marriage to get discontented with her matrimonial lot, and to look out for some one who suits her fancy better. There can be no peace or quietness under such circumstances. The divorce suit is often preceded by an engagement. Curiously enough, French widows are not inclined to marry a second time; but the divorcee is nearly always in haste to remarry. When children are young they do not object to this. The daughter of M. Barbe, the Minister who received 500,000 francs from the Panama Company, repudiated her husband to take another. When her little son heard of her second engagement, he clapped his hands for joy, and cried, "How delightful! I shall now have two papas instead of one to bring me cakes and to take me to the circus!" Given the French character, divorce made easy seems to me an evil.

NATURAL WAX.

Something Much Like It Found on the Pacific Coast.

The probability is announced of quantities of natural wax being obtainable along the coast from the Columbia River to Puget Sound. The material is known as mineral wax, native paraffin, ozokerite, or ozocerite, a hydro-carbon compound—hydrogen 15 per cent, and carbon 85 per cent. variable—and is supposed to be derived from bituminous and lignite coal formation by infiltration and crystallization; generally found in the neighborhood of coal and lignite beds and in the bituminous clays or shales. In consistency and translucency it is a resinous wax, with structure sometimes foliated; color brown or yellowish by transmitted light; a leek green by reflected light; odor aromatic, and having the characteristics and feeling of beeswax that has been lying for some time in water.

It is mined in variable quantities in Germany, Austria, Turkey and England, associated with the soft coal and lignite beds; in Galicia alone about 30,000 tons have been mined since its discovery there some 35 years ago, and the whole product of the United States in 1890 is estimated at about 350,000 pounds. It has been used successfully, especially in Europe, for the manufacture of candles, and, by refining in place of beeswax and paraffin, and is also being introduced as an electrical insulator.

How a Nettle Stings.

Every dweller in Britain, says a writer in Good Words, has probably made acquaintance with the irritating, if not highly poisonous, character of nettle-stings, though they may never have troubled to examine the beautiful little apparatus by which the poison is effectually introduced to their blood. It is probable that if they were to make microscopical examinations of a nettle-hair just after they had been stung they would scarcely be in the right frame of mind to discover any beauty in its mechanism; but it exists for all that. The leaf and stem of a nettle are literally clothed with erect hollow hairs. If one of these hairs is viewed under a microscope it will be seen that its free end, after tapering to a very fine degree of slimness, finishes as a little knob; whilst in the other direction, after gradually becoming more robust, it suddenly expands into a large bulb corresponding with the poison-gland of the adder. The point of the hair is very brittle, and contact with our skin causes the end to snap off, leaving a hollow needle-point which readily pierces our cuticule, and pressing upon the bulb at the other end, the poison is forced through the central channel and inflames our blood. The tender-handed who stroke the nettle are stung for their pains, because their gentleness has only served to break the brittle points and render them fit for piercing; but the rough-handed break the hairs at their thickest parts, where they are too stout to prick.

The addresses of a young man having been declined by a young lady, he paid court to her sister. "How much you resemble your sister," said he, the evening of the first call; "you have the same hair, the same forehead, and the same eyes—." "And the same noes!" she added quickly.

A stranger was seized with a very violent fit in a Chestnut street store a few days ago. The tailor was very much provoked about the occurrence. "I wouldn't kick," said the policeman. "It's the first real good fit I have ever seen in your establishment."

SHORTHAND PROGRESS.

The U. S. Statistician on This Most Useful of the Penman's Arts.

The Bureau of Education at Washington has done a great piece of work in the monograph which has just been sent out from the Government printing office on "Short Hand Instruction and Practice," says the Boston Herald. In 1884 it published a circular of information on the teaching, practice and literature of shorthand. Twenty thousand copies were distributed, and another edition of equal size has been exhausted. The present work furnishes not only an account of shorthand in foreign countries and in the United States, but nearly the full statistics of instruction from 1889 up to the summer of 1891 in this country, with an account of the extent to which stenographers have been employed in courts in legal decisions and in other such services. There are thousands of shorthand societies in Germany, France and England and in this country, whose work is to disseminate a knowledge of the art, and the introduction of shorthand into the public schools is to be one of the next steps in secondary education. The typewriter is next to shorthand as a labor-saving instrument, and the shorthand systems and the principal typewriting machines have already wrought a revolution not only in the courts, but in business offices, in the writing done for newspapers, and in every department of life where writing is indispensable. Until speed can be reached on the typewriter equal to that which can be attained by expert stenographers, stenography will take the lead as a system by which the spoken word can be taken down exactly as it is uttered and made to serve the purpose for which it is designed. It is such an aid in all sorts of business transactions that we could no more go back to the old habits than we could go back to the stage coaches which fifty years ago conveyed our grandfathers across the country. In this country the number of persons receiving instructions in shorthand from July 1st, 1889, to June 30th, 1890, was 57,375, and of this number 23,325 were males and 26,005 females. All these were taught in schools and classes, and out of the whole number 7,228 were instructed by mail. In 229 schools and classes, in which shorthand was introduced during the scholastic year ending June 30th, 1891, the number of persons taught orally was 4,150, which, with those instructed by mail, made a grand total of 4,738. Of those taught orally 2,474 were males, and 1,658 females. This is as near a correct statement of statistics as Mr. Rockwell has been able to arrive at, and it shows the vast extent and use of shorthand instruction in this country in all the departments of life. Stenography has come to stay, with it, and the two, combined with the telegraph and telephone, have been greatly instrumental in accelerating the progress of ideas and facilitating the methods of business and the production of literature.

CANDLE POWER OF SEARCH LIGHTS.

New Discoveries by a Noted French Electrician.

In La Lumiere Electrique Mr. Guilbert discusses a recent article in which it was claimed that the intensity remained constant up to a certain distance, after which it varied according to the loss of the inverse squares; he claims that this is an error, and that the intensity diminishes continuously; there is no interest attached to the intensity at small distances, as such apparatus are used only for great distances; he defines the term luminous power as the intensity of a naked light, which, when placed at the same point, produces at great distances an intensity equal to that measured on the axis of the beam of the search light; this definition, he claims, is correct, because such lights are used only at great distances; he states that all the experimental determinations which have been made in France and elsewhere were made at distances which were greater than the (minimum) limit of the application of the law of inverse squares, and consequently are in perfect accord with the definition; in conclusion, he states that there is really no ground for discussion nor for the proposed reform.

Crestion's Lords and Chewing Gum.

Part of the daily duty of one of the girls in a Park row "'dairy" restaurant consists in removing from the under side of the edges of the tables the chewing gum which has been stuck there by customers. It takes the girl a full hour to accomplish this every morning, and she has to work hard and exercise considerable strength, as the chewing gum hardens and sticks tenaciously to the tables. She removes it with a knife. In many of the cheaper grade of restaurants the tables are decorated on their under sides in the same way. It is the men who practise this peculiar habit, and it goes to show how many of them use chewing gum.

The entrance door of a dwelling has a substantial appearance when a panel of beveled plate glass is inserted.

The vestibule door is exceedingly handsome when composed of polished beveled glass of ornamental design.

Delicate tints of muffled glass, with cut glass jewels, are frequently used to excellent effect in conjunction with beveled plate for the upper portion of drawing room and windows, also for numerous other locations.

McCausland & Son, 78 King St. West, Toronto, are the principal workers in such specialties.

Value of City Refuse.

The results of a test made in England show that the steam producing power of town and city refuse is onethird that of ordinary coal, says Power. With specially built destructors all cities could realize from their refuse a large amount of power for electric lighting, or other purposes. It is estimated that the daily refuse of the town of Leeds, England, would give steam power equal to over 1,500 horsepower for the entire 24 hours.

Lady (entering shoe store)—I would like to look at some No. 2's. New Boy (anxious to show his knowledge)—Yes'm; most everyone looks at No. 2's first.

ALUMINUM.

A Report From Duluth Says It Will Be Cheap.

The patent office authorities sent to Duluth a chemical expert on an application for a patent for a new process of obtaining aluminum from its oxide, says the New York Sun. The process includes chemical combinations heretofore supposed to be impossible, and on this ground the application for a patent was rejected, the method being termed inoperative. Three entirely satisfactory tests were made by the Government chemist, and he has returned to Washington. A copy of his report to the patent office was received here. After detailing the tests as made by himself he says that the process is operative, that it appears to be almost perfect in its results in obtaining the entire aluminum value of the oxide.

The discoverer of this process and his Duluth associates say they can produce pure aluminum at a price considerably below that of any of the electrical processes, and cheaper, bulk for bulk, than copper. Experiments have been under way here, where the clay is rich in aluminum, for much over a year, looking to the perfection of the process. It was first discovered by a German chemist with friends in this city.

Where Carpets Grow Costly.

The longer a carpet is used in the coiners' department of the United States mint the more it is worth. Wear and tear do not diminish its value. Recently a thick woollen carpet that had been on the coiners' floor for seven years was taken up and cremated. The ashes were gathered together, as if they were the relics of some departed saint, and by an elaborate refining process the Government recovered gold worth $5,500. The metal had been deposited there by the infinitesimal abrasions and disintegrations of the yellow metal while being converted from bullion into coin.

Truly a Wonderful Gun.

A new rifle surpassing all the others in every particular is reported in the Figaro to be brought out by a French inventor. It is a magazine gun, extremely light, and can fire one hundred cartridges without overheating the barrel. Its recoil is so slight that the soldier is never troubled with it, and its hundred cartridges, which are less than half the weight of the same number of cartridges of any other rifle, can be fired without taking the weapon from the shoulder. The effects of its little bullets are said to be terrific.

Dreams go by Contraries.

A well-known Boston man tells me that the other night he was dreaming of untold wealth that was being bestowed upon him. It was one of those beautiful dreams that the dreamer would like to see manifested in the tangible form.

When he awoke from his dream, instead of having a fortune, he found he was losing a part of one. There was an open window in his chamber and a burglar was going through his pockets.—Boston Post.

The Vatican is arranging a series of centennial fetes in honor of Pope Pius IX.

IN SEARCH OF WIVES.

A New Field of Industry Opened to Aspiring Men and Women.

It seems that an entirely new field of industry has been opened to the energetic young man that will no doubt be emulated by the clever young woman. This idea emanated in the "wild and woolly" west, and seems especially suited to the sensible young woman who knows her own sex well.

It is that of wife-hunting. About one hundred young eastern men, who have gone to Perry, O. T., and different towns to settle, and have prospered, find life very lonely without woman's society. Of course, as everybody knows, there are no women to speak of in these new towns. Therefore, the men have hit upon a novel plan. They have clubbed together and engaged a Mr. Emmet Whitmer, of Perry, to come east and select wives for them, as their duties prevent them from coming in person. Mr. Whitmer has in his possession of the photographs of over thirty good-looking young men, who are pining for the charms of matrimony. He is making a bee-line for the New England factory districts, where his strange mission will cause a flutter in the quiet, orthodox New England.

This is as romantic as what took place during the early days of Seattle's boom. There was the usual dearth of women, so a ship started from the east laden with a unique freight. There were forty adventurous women on board, and they were all married within three hours of landing. They are even to-day referred to as the "ship-women," and many of them are living and enjoying the social triumphs of their accomplished daughters.—New York World.

Uses of Human Hair.

Human hair is in great demand in some of the countries of Europe, and the supply is said to be inadequate. Our Consul in Corea points out that there is plenty and to spare in the Hermit Kingdom. "The Coreans," he adds, "have remarkably fine heads of hair, and they put their 'combings' to a use that I have never seen elsewhere. A very large number of the saddle-cloths placed under the packs of their ponies are made of hair woven into coarse mats or bags, and the halters and head-ropes of their animals are largely composed of the same material.—Westminster Gazette.

Nickel in New Caledonia.

It is stated that two-fifths of the total area of New Caledonia contains nickel, and that a tenth part of this has been conceded to mining companies, about 12,000 square miles being already worked. The ore contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of the pure metal; in some few cases as much as 15 per cent.

Exact justice is commonly more merciful in the long run than pity, for it tends to foster in men those stronger qualities which make them good citizens.—Lowell.

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NOTE

In replying to any of these advertisements, please mention this paper.

ARTIST ROSA BONHEUR.

Visit to the World's Greatest Animal Painter.

THE ECCENTRICITY OF GENIUS

Dresses in Blue Blouse and Male Attire—Her Ideal of True Amusement—Photography Aids in Securing Durative Attitudes—A Peep at the Home and Atelier—How Empress Eugenie Bestowed the Legion of Honor—All the World for a Pin?

Paris, March.—The name of Rosa Bonheur is not less honored, nor her works less appreciated in America than in France, and Europe generally. Life is laborious and short, and the hours of liberty rare. Rosa Bonheur has had a good spell of life, but for her it has been laborious, and her hours of liberty have been few and far between. Few women have worked so hard as she, and few have gained such well earned renown. For many years past Rosa has not quitted her country residence at By, near the town of Morat, in the department of Seine and Marne. In this little village, skirted by forest and wood, the artist voluntarily exiles herself from the busy world, consecrating all her time and zealously now as in the days of her youth to her painting. Her dwelling, constructed of stone and brick, is elegant without being showy. On passing through the iron gate the visitor is welcomed by two splendid dogs, whose intelligent eyes indicate, nevertheless, that an unknown intruder by night would meet with a very different reception.

Ascending the staircase, with its oaken banisters, a clear, merry voice was heard in cordial greeting and a small hand accustomed to chefs d' oeuvre was extended; whilst smiling amiably, the great artist, as is her wont, immediately, by the simplicity of her manners, set her visitors at ease. In the black velvet costume which she wore she seemed to remind one of Carot, he who was always so grand and yet so simple.

DRESSES LIKE A MAN.

The blue blouse and male attire which Rosa Bonheur usually wears was the object of her ambition from the time, when, as a girl, she frequented the Paris slaughter-houses in order to make studies of sheep and oxen from nature. The butcher-men, who could have been astonished at the presence of a woman, saluted with familiarity the youth with short hair, who came "to take the portraits" of the decapitated sheeps' heads. This working costume suits Rosa admirably well, whose handsome face, with sculptured wrinkles, resembles a fine gothic statue, which is at once pensive, delicate and solid, although turned 70 she is still alert lively and really young. Bordeaux blood flows in her veins and Parisian wit smiles on her lips. The eye is superb, brilliantly black, and lights up the delicate physiognomy with its increasing animation.

SIMPLICITY OF TRUE ART.

The white hair brushed back lightly from the perfectly modeled forehead seems to have been raised by a passing breeze. Her appearance would have recalled the effect of the wind passing over the heads of Michael Angelo's prophets, if the kind and gentle face had been less charming in its simplicity. "Rosa Bonheur" is the reverse of affectation, or studied effect. She showed her atelier with as much self-obliteration as though the paintings there were not hers. By turns she brought her studies, which were not even mounted on frames, and her chefs d' oeuvre were presented with charming familiarity; all her beautiful love of solitude fading before the guests whom she is good enough to entertain, and to do the honors of her museum."

"THAT'S HOW I AMUSE MYSELF."

This atelier is a sort of private Louvre, where a whole record is massed together; marvellous studies, a complete and admirable menagerie, in which one sees how the artist has struggled with the nature she has mastered, a large collection of animals arranged according to the different classes to which they belong, sheep, heavy and powerfully built oxen, rams with their twisted horns, horses with their fine limbs, thoughtful eyes and palpitating nostrils, fawns, birds with their white under parts, foxes stretching out their necks and piercing the canvas with their light-colored eyes, lions with their hairy torsheon, dogs, and even lions, immovable and majestic creatures, with attention fixed upon an extraordinary woman, almost hieratic in their menacing or disdainful attitude. And as Rosa Bonheur heaped up all these studies, these marvels of finished art, more finished than some of her paintings so broadly and powerfully rendered, throwing them one after the other on the ground, she exclaimed, laughingly, "There, that's how I amuse myself."

WORKING FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT.

So it is with all great producers, they accomplish their work like the oak grows, straight and strong, through stormy wind and pelting rain. They "amuse" themselves, and the joy of labor is apparent in their robust work. No nervousness or cerebral torture. They are healthy and ponderous, guiding the plow from dawn till twilight. This is true enough, but when the great producer is by nature frail, when the mental and physical powers are not equally balanced, it is not because of inferior talent that the brain is tortured, but for want of the requisite strength of body to support the labor imposed upon it by the too active intellects. The picture of great masters shutting themselves out from the world to live alone with their ideal is comforting. This is true devotion to genius. So also Rosa Bonheur understands her art.

AN ADEPT AT PHOTOGRAPHY.

Rosa Bonheur is adored by the inhabitants of By, but very rarely is she seen in the village, and still more rare are the visits she pays to her neighbors. "She works," and in these two words all her life, past and present, is described. She wishes to finish the works commenced, and she knows that "destiny measures the time to human beings, as the wind is tempered to the sheep." She is always at her easel, always pencil in hand. She does photography likewise for amusement, and in the evening, between two turns at reading, she experiments on enlarging, by which means she obtains the secret of certain furtive attitudes, which are almost impossible to catch in animals, whose movements are generally brusque.

HER STUDY A PERFECT MUSEUM.

The whole atelier which is also vast, is filled with works as fresh and vigorous as any of the earliest produced by this untiring hand. Here and there one sees a few bronzes and books. Amongst the latter "l'Abarian Godolphin," by Eugene Sue, where Rosa Bonheur is studying at the present moment, the description of a combat between two race horses, which she wishes to produce in all its elegant ferocity. There is also a little Scotch terrier in the study, with which the artist occasionally amuses herself, by way of relaxation. And several manikins are there too, looking at everything with their fixed eyes and clothed in costumes of many colors. These serve a double purpose. Rosa Bonheur, having several ateliers, all of which are crammed full of studies, has necessarily many keys, which she dispo ts of in the pockets of her manikins' clothing. Buffalo Bill once gave her mustangs for her painting the "Marche aux Chevaux," in return for which the artist gave the donor his portrait as Col. Cody on horseback.

EUGENIE A FAIR GODMOTHER.

On another occasion Mocquard, the French diplomast, paid a visit to Rosa Bonheur, in order to inquire mysteriously if she, the daughter of a very old Republican artist, would not feel uncomfortable or compromised by another visit, which he left her to divine without more explanation. The same day the sound of postillion's whips was heard in the village of By, and the Empress herself arrived from Fontainebleau, where she was then staying. Rosa Bonheur had only just time to change her blouse for the dress she put on when she went to Paris. On entering the atelier she found herself in presence of the Empress, who, presenting her with a jewel case, said, "Mademoiselle, I bring you a little jewel from the Emperor." And when Rosa Bonheur, on opening the case, perceived the cross of the Legion d'Honneur, the royal visitor said again, "I am your godmother. Let me fasten the ribbon myself and give you a kiss." But in order to fasten the ribbon a pin was wanted, and not one was to be found in the atelier. Pencils, pallets, chefs d'oeuvre, but never a pin. At length, however, one was procured, and the godmother embraced the lady knight. Lady Bonheur has never forgotten this visit.

THE HABIT OF BEING HAPPY.

It Ought to be Cultivated Since it Means so Much.

The sunshine of a happy disposition, says "Youth's Companion," is not to be lost sight of in any consideration of the laws of health. A determination to make the best of everything, and to be pleasant under any circumstances, is one of the most desirable of possessions, either inherited or acquired.

The joy of an unselfish character has been sung by poets and praised by philosophers, but its physical advantages have too seldom been dwelt upon. And yet the physician is brought into almost daily contact with "maladies of the nerves," in which he is fully conscious that pure selfishness on the part of the patient himself, or on the part of some member of his family, is alone responsible for the physical disorder.

It is often easy to make a diagnosis in cases of this kind, but difficult to prescribe the remedy. A healthful interest in people and things would often provide a model remedy, but it is not easy to procure.

Even more hopeless is the case of the unselfish wearied woman, who meets the physician's remarks as to what she ought to do for herself with, "I cannot do it, doctor," from which there is no appeal. Alas for the human charity which cannot see the need of encouragement for the mother, wife or sister!

It lies within the power of everyone to be a mental healer; the position requires no special training. And every such person is the physician's ally. He sees everything through the colored glasses of an unselfish and hopeful contentment.

The person who is contented and happy digests his food with greater ease; he exercises with more buoyancy; does better work. He may become ill and require a physician, but his chances for recovery are better because of his previous good health and his present hopefulness.

The benefit derived from a "change of scene" is universally admitted. The novelty of the new surroundings excites a pleasure which drives one's thoughts from self. Here the connection between happiness and healthfulness is obvious.

It is not always easy to be patient and to push cheerfully to its close an uncongenial task; but it is the only wholesome and healthful method of working and living.

A constant giving way to anger, or to any other of the passions is distinctly detrimental to the physical health, and not infrequently hastens death.

The habit of being happy is invaluable to its possessor. If not always a passport to perfect health, it is a valuable help toward it.

THE SULTAN'S GIFT RETURNED.

An Embarrassing Present Received by General Lew Wallace.

General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," tells this story on himself: "When I first went as Minister to Turkey, a very funny thing happened me. One of the first and most important duties I had to fulfil was a call of state which I had to pay to the Sultan. As first impressions are most lasting, I took particular pains to greatly impress the Sultan. Great was my astonishment, shortly after arriving at home, to receive a visit from one of the great functionaries of the Sultan's court, bearing a token of his highest esteem in the shape of an elegant present. It was a beautiful young lady from his own harem. You may imagine, if you can, the predicament I was in. If I should refuse to accept the present it might seriously offend His Majesty, and cause serious international complications. On the other hand, if I accepted the beauty, how could I ever explain to the American people? And there was Mrs. Wallace! The short of it was that I sent her back, and next day I succeeded in explaining to the Sultan the position it would place me in before my people at home, and convinced him that it would not be wise for me to accept such a gift. He eventually replaced the present with one much more satisfactory—to Mrs. Wallace, at least."

A Hug-Block of Granite.

Of the many blocks of granite which have been blasted out of Craignairhill, Dalbeattie, none have equaled that which was brought on to the floor of the quarry yesterday. The rock measures 35x16x14 feet, and weighs nearly 650 tons. The shock of the explosion was felt in the town a mile distant.—Dundee (Scotland) Evening Telegraph.

A Year's Boiler Accidents.

During the last year 245 boiler explosions occurred in the United States, causing the death of 220 persons, and injuries to 151 others.

Duluth has just gained 10,000 in population by the annexing of West Duluth. The addition also gives the city fifteen miles of water front.

A boy in Saco, Me, recently ate two pounds of honey at a sitting.

ABOUT RELIGIOUS RITES.

Sacrifices Seem to be Common to All the Earth's Religions.

PRACTICES OF THE ORIENTALS.

Various Sacrificial Rites—The Brahmin Practices — Human Sacrifices — The Koran's Rules—Early Christian Rites and Ceremonies.

India and Egypt are the fatherlands of mystery and faith. Arabia gave us language in the present cycle of the development of mankind and the numerals 1, 2, 3. According to the Koran, "every age hath its book of revelation." Religion entered the soul of man, and art and science were born. A noble reverence reared the sacred shrine, and the happy heart of humanity throbbed with hope. Philosophy and the poetic muse flourished where ancient tomb and temple mutely mark the flight of time.

The modern pen cannot reveal what the Oriental of the ages gone has failed to record. The epochs that gave peoples and pointers to the world lie hidden in the grandeur of their obscurity. It was more convenient to erase the Sanscrit scroll than read it. Confucius wished for longer time to make himself thoroughly master of the wisdom of antiquity. Three thousand five hundred years had been reckoned, teeming with events before his time.

THE BRAHMIN SACRIFICE.

He and his disciples practised the then ancient ceremony of offering sacrifices on mountains. Brahma, according to the Vedas, is considered as having sacrificed himself for creation—self-immolated to give humanity existence—"Brahma at once both sacrificer and victim."

When the Brahmin altars crumbled the prayers of mortals were addressed to images in the temples and pagodas, and these Buddha attempted to overthrow. Private revelation had spread throughout the world.

Moses and the prophets of the Hebrews knew no Trinity—no Father, Son and Holy Ghost. God was a stern, merciless personality. Jesus taught the unity of the Supreme Being.

The Apostles gathered the brambles of trinity from the Brahminical theology of the east. Brahma as God the Father, Vichu as the Son, incarnate in Christna, Siva the Spirit, were taught for thousands of years throughout India and Asia.

The sacrifices and sacraments of this creed were literally lapped up by the Judaic-Christian Church. For example, baptism was adopted from the Ganges to the Jordan, and in time the waters of these holy rivers rose to the baptismal fonts, because the candidates could not be conveniently presented on the sacred shores; and then followed the water of purification, seasoned with salt and aromatics to keep it sweet. Also, public confessions were the rule in the early times of the Church, but two centuries after Christ the bishops instituted private confession.

SACRIFICES IN ALL RELIGIONS.

Along with many other customs of the East came the sacrifice. Christ on the cross was a voluntary sacrifice for the salvation of mankind.

Sacrifice holds a most important place in all religions. It originated in a state of the human mind, which, if not quite as primitive as that which gives rise to prayer, is, nevertheless, so early that it is practically inseparable from it. The rite became an imperative duty, and worshippers vied with each other in the liberality of their offerings. It was physical or practical prayer.

Society has sounded the praises of the Charity Ball, wherein the most lavish offerings of personal adornment were displayed. Was there not a sacrifice to a sentiment, the subtle promptings to which are mysterious and complex?

In the month of Ramadam the Moslem world is quickened to the most devout activity. The numerous mosques throughout all Moslem lands are crowded with worshippers during this month. Devotions and prayers are observed five times a day regularly. No degree of business pressure will cause the follower of the Prophet to neglect the forms of his faith.

The idea among the ancient reformers indicated that a religion, to be effective, must operate upon the material man as well as upon his mentality. The more ignorant the tribe or nation, the greater the necessity of appealing with force to the physical senses. Hence the efficacy of sacrifices and incense, pictures of images, tithes and prayers, altars and sacred robes among the unlettered worshippers of Isis, the polytheism of Greece and Rome and the followers of the Mosaic ordinances.

Primitive Christianity advanced slowly until Constantine adopted a long list of feast and fast days and times for the observance of a myriad of ceremonies, and adorned itself with the tinsel and pageantry of Diana of the Ephesians and the many material gods and goddesses of the ancients. It then took possession of the vast empire of Rome, and ruled with an iron hand for many centuries.

The capacity for thought and reflection in law and religion has been an evolution out of forms. The first trials in law were represented in pantomime of the subject and the controversy by the disputants before the judge. Hence the adaptation, among other rites, of the sacrifice.

The objects of sacrifice have been various and valuable in every part of the world. The Kamschatkans, however, offer nothing valuable to their gods but what is valueless to themselves.

The Copts kill a sheep, lamb or kid at a marriage for the use of the guests at the bridegroom's house.

Palmer's Koran refers to the ancient custom of human sacrifice as either extinct or abolished by Mohammed.

SACRIFICES OF LIFE.

The most valuable sacrifice that can possibly be made is the human being, common among the savages of the South Sea Islands. In Mexico, the brutality of the practice was excused by the fact of the victim being an enemy. Cattle are next esteemed in value, and the largest ox in herds is selected.

The Sos-Soos, of West Africa, are so careful to propitiate their deity that they never undertake any affair of importance until they have sacrificed to him a bullock. Other edible domestic animals are held worthy of the honor of sacrifice.

The American Indian sacrificed dogs on the borders of difficult roads or by the side of rapids.

In China the animals slain are bullocks, heifers, sheep and pigs.

Bullocks, goats and sheep were the chief sacrificial animals of the Jews, selected with great care to be without blemish.

An actual sacrifice of something the owner valued is the general practice.

We cover the coffin of the dead with flowers; the grave is often lined with them. Reverence and respect go with these tributes. The custom is a form of sacrifice and will not soon pass away.

The ancient practice of sacrificing permeates the monotheistic scriptures, embracing Judaism, Christianity and Islamism, but to a marked degree less in the Moslem rite.

Leviticus, or the third book of Moses of the Old Testament, abounds in sacrificial ordinance.

SACRIFICE IN THE KORAN.

These are the references to sacrifice in the Koran:

"And when Moses said unto his people, 'Verily, God commandeth you to sacrifice a cow,' they answered, 'Dost thou make a jest of us?' Moses said, 'God forbid that I be one of the foolish.'

"They said, 'Pray for us and show us what cow it is.' Moses answered, 'He saith she is neither an old cow, nor a young heifer, but of a middle age, between both; do ye therefore that which ye are commanded.'

"They said, 'Pray for us unto thy Lord, that he would show us what color she is of.'

"Moses answered, 'He saith, she is a red cow, intensely red—her color rejoiceth the beholders.' They said, 'Pray for us unto thy Lord, that he would further show us what cow it is, for several cows with us are like one another, and we, if God please, will be directed.' Moses answered, 'He saith, She is a cow not broken to plough the earth or water the field, a sound one—there is no blemish in her.' They said, 'Now hast thou brought the truth.' Then they sacrificed her, yet they wanted but little of leaving it undone.

"Strike the dead body with part of the sacrificed cow. So God raised the dead to life.

"All sorts of cattle are allowed unto you to eat, except those forbidden.

"Whoso maketh valuable offerings unto God, verily they proceed from the piety of men's hearts. Ye receive various advantages from the cattle designed for sacrifice, until a determined time for slaying them; then the place of sacrificing them is at the ancient house. Unto the professors of every religion have we appointed certain rites, that they may commemorate the name of God on slaying them.

SYMBOLISM OF SACRIFICES.

"The camels slain for sacrifice have we appointed for you as symbols of your obedience unto God. Ye also receive other advantages from them. Wherefore commemorate the name of God over them when ye slay them, standing on their feet disposed in right order, and when they are fallen down dead eat of them and give to eat thereof both unto him who is content with what is given him without asking and unto him who asketh.

"Thus have we given you dominion over them that ye might return us thanks. But their flesh is not accepted by God, neither their blood, but your piety is accepted of him."—The Pilgrimage, chapter 22.

"Ye are forbidden to eat that which dieth of itself, and blood, and swine's flesh, and that on which the name of any besides God hath been invocated, and that which hath been strangled or killed by a blow or by a fall or by the horns of another beast, and that which hath been eaten by a wild beast, except what ye shall kill yourselves, and that which hath been sacrificed unto idols. But whosoever shall be driven by necessity through hunger to eat of what we have forbidden, not designing to sin, surely God will be indulgent and merciful to him."—The Table, chapter 5.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FAITHFUL.

"It is lawful for you to fish in the sea and to eat that which ye shall catch, as provision for you and for those who travel, but it is unlawful for you to hunt by land while ye are performing the rights of pilgrimage.

"Our messengers also came formerly with Abraham with good tidings. They said, 'Peace be upon thee,' and he answered, 'And on you be peace!' And he tarried not, but brought a roasted calf. And when he saw that their hands did not touch the meat he misliked them, and entertained fear of them.

"And God hath given you some cattle fit for bearing burdens, and some fit for slaughter only. Eat of what God hath given you for food.

"Unto the Jews did He forbid every beast having an undivided hoof, and of bullocks and sheep He forbade them the fat of both, except that which should be on their backs, or their inwards, or which should be intermixed with the bone."—Cattle, chapter 6.

To illustrate the mysterious power of custom long established, though not commanded by the Koran, circumsion, a Judaic adaptation, is observed throughout the Moslem world. This rite is a creation of the East, and prevailed from time immemorial.

THE MOSLEM SACRIFICE.

The Moslem sacrifice is a devout offering to God and a commendable act of charity at the same time. The flesh is freely distributed to "him who is content with what is given him without asking, and unto him who asketh."

It is a covenant of Islam to worship no God but Him, to follow His law as revealed by Moses, Jesus and Mohammed, to avoid as abominations of satan wine in any form, idols, games of chance and divinations; to eat no flesh of swine, nor blood, nor things strangled, nor food offered to idols, nor the flesh of any animal killed without invoking God's forgiveness." (Bismillah Allah Akbar.) Thus every animal killed for food is in a sense a sacrifice enjoining compassion during the act and consequent forgiveness for it.

During a pilgrimage sacrifices are made according to the will of the pilgrim, one or many, according to his means. No money can be borrowed for any expense attending this observance. Sheep, cattle, camels, perfect and without blemish, are brought from a distance or purchased in the city and killed on the sand.

Throughout the Sultan's dominions the faithful observe the obligation of sacrifice, and perform a solemn fast for three days, called Eedool-Qoorban, that is to say, the festival of the sacrifice. This begins June 10th. The people dress up, attend prayer in the mosque, visit each other and make presents to servants.

Sacrifices are usual when a boy is three years old and his head is shaved for the first time. A sheep, goat or kid is killed and the meat cooked and eaten or given to the poor. This was a custom of the ancient Arabs before Mohammed's time, and was tolerated by him to conciliate the Pagan Arabs. The victim is called in Arabic aqeeqah (akkakh), that is, the means of redeeming (the son).

The tombs of saints are numerous and their memories are venerated at any time by means of the sacrifice. Vows of gratitude are made on these occasions for certain fulfilments. An animal selected for this purpose is marked and turned out to graze until taken.

At the funeral of a rich person the flesh of an animal killed is given to all who honor the occasion with their presence. This custom is called in Arabic el-kaffarah (the expiation) for it is intended to expiate, or ask that the shortcomings of the dead be forgotten.

The name of Allah is commemorated devoutedly at every sacrifice (Bismillah Allah Akbar). The flesh of the slain animal is eaten by whomsoever, and if there is more than enough the remainder is removed to the desert and buried. All ordure of blood is removed by the sanitary corps and disposed of in the same manner. A small tax is levied on each pilgrim for this purpose.

OFFERINGS AT MECCA.

Pilgrims from the whole Moslem world assemble at Mecca, generally in the month of Dulhagee (June), the month of the pilgrimage. In the space of one quarter of an hour, in the valley of Wadymuna, thousands of sheep and goats are slaughtered. The throat is cut with the animal facing the Kaaba.

The extraordinary virtue ascribed to bread and wine, typical of the sacrifice, or the Lord's Supper, is prevalent in this land, and the fact of eating and drinking them in faith is held to exercise a mystic efficacy over the life of the communicant.

"Christianity," says Amberly, "offers only an apparent exception to the rule of the universal predominance of this idea. We do not find among Christians the periodical and stated offerings, either of animals or the products of the soil, but the idea is carried to its extreme limits in that religion." Had it not been for the absolute necessity of propitiating the Mosaic God there would have been no reason for the execution of the Perfect Man, Christ. The theory was inexorable—without this sacrifice God could not forgive the offences of mankind.

Prayer and sacrifice are seen to be the most primitive and most general methods by which man approaches those objects or ideals his nature prompts him to worship.

JOHN A. LANT.

WITH THE COLLEGE GIRLS.

How Their Voices and Gestures Are Amended at Wellesley.

A Boston Post writer, in an article descriptive of a visit to Wellesley College, thus tells of the elocution class conducted by Miss Currier:

The mission of Miss Currier is to amend the voice and gestures of the Wellesley young woman and to help toward the self-poise and possession on the platform that makes up the manner of the ideal gentlewoman. Elocution, in this sense, is now on the regular curriculum of the sophomore year, and one of the most popular with the students. Last year the class produced a play, and this year they will produce Tennyson's "Princess" in esthetic costume before a select audience in the chapel.

The class was just assembling. "It was a great surprise to me when I first came into the class. I never knew elocution could be taught this way it is very original," my pretty guide had told me, and when Miss Currier said: 'Now girls, we will have the exercise in resonance, and then the liberating,' I began to think I was in a gymnasium.

The girls sat in expectant rows. "Sit up straight, drop your jaws and speak from your diaphragm!" was the order. "Now I shall begin to call on you for remarks—just a sentence, 'What a beautiful day!' or 'The sun is shining brightly,' or 'What lovely weather for March!' or 'I'm going to Boston to-day.' Speak up promptly, and speak from your diaphragm."

Miss Currier set the example by sitting up straight, relaxing her jaw and speaking with resonance and amiability. The girls followed suit, but she shook her head.

"Miss D——, you must sit straighter—to make an open tube from your diaphragm to your lips. That is the only way Mwe can get resonance."

"No, Miss F——, you use the muscles of your jaw—that is not the way to let the full, deep tone out. All the class now will exercise in jaw dropping."

Some of the girls giggled, others looked uncomfortable, but the majority had no self-consciousness. They were solemnly intent on cultivating a resonant voice.

Eighteen jaws dropped at Miss Currier's word.

Eighteen bodies sat erect.

Eighteen voices "spoke from the diaphragm," contraltos, mezzos and sopranos, and they repeated Miss Currier's sprightly question with interested inflection:

"Are you going to Auburndale?"

This was repeated for five minutes.

"Now we will have liberating."

Eighteen pairs of hands were flapped to and fro vigorously. These 18 pairs of arms were shaken by sections. Then 18 young amazons balanced themselves, each on one foot, and kicked the air with energy. This concluded a highly interesting exercise.

CATS LIKE CRICKETS.

A Harlem Man's Failure to Please His Aunt.

There is a man in Harlem who has a much respected aunt. This aunt is wealthy and eccentric, says the New York Herald. She came to live with this Harlem resident, and having been reared in the country and having recently come from there, she missed the rural hum of insects and the agricultural noises of a country residence.

Being anxious to please his relative and make her reconciled to city life, this Harlem man hired a number of boys to secure crickets for him. He bought 20 cans of crickets and turned them out to pasture in his back yard. For several nights the cheerful chirping of the crickets proved very soothing to the aged aunt. The various cats in the neighborhood soon became aware of the unusual number of crickets in this back yard. Cats are fond of crickets, and now the Harlem man has cats and not crickets in his back yard. He says that all the cats in Harlem have made his back yard a trysting place and the aunt threatens to move back into the country.

Retarded Growth of Trees.

The internal temperature of trees has been investigated in Belgium by M. Prinz, who finds that, as a rule, a large tree is warmer than the air in winter, and a little colder than the air in summer. The mean annual temperature of a tree is practically the same as that of the surrounding air, but the monthly means differ by several degrees. Heat changes as transmitted slowly to the heart of a tree, the temperature of the interior differing sometimes as much as 10 degrees C. from that of the air. When the air temperature is below freezing point of its sap, and in the hot days of summer the internal temperature was not known to vary more than 2 degrees from 15 degrees C. (59 degrees F.)—Invention.

Says to His Congregation: "Gentlemen."

Instead of the time-honored "dearly beloved" or "brethren," in which the pulpit has always addressed its congregation, the famous Canon Body has introduced an innovation in one of the "highest" of English churches. He speaks to his hearers with the simple word "Gentlemen." The change is exciting discussion and free comment.

The periodical story about a baby carried off and devoured by an eagle comes from Alabama this time. The child was three years old, and one of the Smith family. After a week of intense anxiety the parents found its bones and pieces of its frock in the eagle's eyry.

THEY HAD THE SCARS.

Physicians Cause a Sensation in a School.

VACCINATION EXHIBITIONS.

Had a dynamite bomb been exploded in the Brooklyn Public School, No. 35, yesterday, says the New York Daily American, it could not have created more of a panic than did the appearance of Dr. Fitzgerald, who announced that he had come with instructions from the Health Department to see that all pupils in the school, male and female, were properly vaccinated.

Certificates from family physicians didn't go. Dr. Fitzgerald would have ocular demonstration that the blushing young misses and frolicsome lads had been vaccinated, and that the scar was clear and well-defined.

The sensation among the girls was caused by the knowledge that, to avoid an unseemly scar on their beautiful arms, some had it placed elsewhere, so that it would never be seen by any one but herself and the graybaired family physician.

Public School 35 is situated at the corner of Putnam and Throop avenues, in that part of the Twenty-third Ward known as "The Brown-Stone Section." Many of the female scholars are blushing misses of 14 to 18 summers. Their indignation knew no bounds when it became noised about that they would have to show their vaccination scar wherever it might be, to Dr. Fitzgerald.

Some declared that they would leave the school rather than submit to such an indignity. Others waved a certificate and declared that to be sufficient to keep off the entire Board of Health. But neither indignation nor certificate had the least effect on the heartless Dr. Fitzgerald.

The doctor is a nice looking young man, of perhaps 25, with a pretty little blonde moustache. He doesn't bear any more resemblance to the ideal fatherly old family physician, whom no young girl fears, than a schoolboy does to a bank President.

When Dr. Fitzgerald announced to Principal Ives his determination to examine every pupil in the school, the latter mildly protested and thought those having certificates from family physicians ought to be exempt. But this was met with a positive refusal from the doctor.

Principal Ives then telephoned to Dr. Robert E. Black, general in chief of the quill army, and learned that Dr. Fitzgerald was sent to the school with specific orders such as he had stated. That settled it and the work of examination was commenced with the boys' classes. Arms were bared and where no tell-tale scar was visible, the boy was promptly vaccinated. Many of them enjoyed the operation as much as they would a trip to the circus.

It was only occasionally that a boy rolled down his stocking and exposed the call of his leg to show his scar.

The boys finished, Dr. Fitzgerald turned his attention to the girls' classes. The little tots cried while undergoing examination or the pricking of the doctor's lancet needle. But in the older girls' classes the conditions were different.

In each class there were from ten to fifteen young misses who had sought to preserve the beauty of their arms by being vaccinated elsewhere. All such had heard of the Health Board's edict and had armed themselves with certificates, and couldn't quite understand why that was not enough.

But it wasn't, and a small room used by Principal Ives was selected by the doctor as an examination room, and into this each girl was taken by her teacher. If the scar of recent examination was not to be found on the arm, then the young lady had to roll down her stocking and show the young doctor just where it was.

Some who had not been vaccinated within the prescribed five years' limit permitted Dr. Fitzgerald to scratch one of their shapely limbs with the quill rather than have their pretty arms marred by an ugly scar.

In only one instance had a vaccination been made above the region of the knee. One blushing miss of perhaps 18 had a well defined scar, but it was high up on her right hip. Her father was sent for, produced the doctor's certificate and explained the circumstances. But Dr. Fitzgerald's orders were to see all the scars in School 35, and he did.

In nearly every class there were from five to ten girls absent. Their names were taken and doctors from the Health Board will visit their homes.

When Dr. Fitzgerald gets through with the pupils in the school the teachers will be compelled to submit to similar examinations. As many of them have been vaccinated elsewhere than on the arm the chances are that there will be more feminine weeping and gnashing of teeth.

THE PATENT MEDICINES.

People Take the Kinds That Are Most Advertised.

Light has been let into the patent medicine business by a recent lawsuit in the English courts, wherein one Alabone, the proprietor of a specific, sued one Morton, his former manager, for stealing his secret and testimonials and setting up an opposition trade, says Harper's Weekly. Alabone is an M. D., from Pennsylvania; Morton made pretense of being a doctor. As has happened before in such cases, the ingredients of the Alabone consumption cure and its begin nature came out in the trial, as did the qualities of some of the affidavits of the cure. Alabone won his suit, but the judge in giving judgment in his favor suggested the propriety of having both the parties prosecuted for infringement of the apothecaries' Act. The London Times suggests that the real victory in the case is with the public, which may profit by the disclosures made in the course of the trial as to the worthiness of nostrums. That the mainstay of the patent medicine gentlemen is people who do not concern themselves very much about the law reports. What they want is something to take, and they take that which is offered with the most persistence and recommended in the largest type. However worthless any particular medicine may be, it is nobody's business to make that worthlessness public, whereas it is the particular business of the proprietor that the medicine shall be systematically cracked up and put upon the market. The true way to kill off a patent medicine is not to demonstrate that it is of no value, but to invent a new one and advertise it in big letters.

Hayden Barry, the well-known musician, died yesterday in London.

Visitors to the World's Fair left 1,000 umbrellas behind them.

The Brandon Mail.

The Mail is published every Thursday morning at the office of the Company, Daly & Coldwell Block. Brandon, Manitoba.

The Mail has the largest Circulation of any Newspaper in Brandon. Our books are open for inspection to our Advertisers.

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The Mail Publishing Co.

THURSDAY, MAY, 3rd., 1894.

RAILWAY RATES.

While the people of Western Canada in particular are complaining of high railway rates, they must remember they have but themselves in a great measure to blame for them. The railways are continually coming to the government for favors, and political parties are in turn, courting the special aid of the railways in election. On the principle that one good turn deserves another the public interests are abused. During the days of the Norquay government in Manitoba, the Greenwayites had the C.P.R. tearing the life's blood out of the people.but now that the C.P.R. helps the Greenway government in elections, a print of that party will not dare to declare the railway charges are a burden on the people. In short, in the House a few weeks ago, Greenway himself asserted he had never made charges against the treatment of this country by the C. P. R.

On the other hand again it is alleged the present Federal Government receives favors in election times from the C.P.R., and on the same line of reasoning the public cannot expect the government to say much against the C.P.R. charges. In short, if they were to take a stand that would alienate the good wishes of the company, that moment the country would see Laurier, Cartwright & Co. cheek by jowl with them at Ottawa the same as Greenway, Sifton & Co. are with them in this province, giving the company infinitely more than the present government are giving, for their influence in electioms, and thus the game goes on.

It is through this game of catch as catch can that the people's interests under present usages and so heavily handicaped, there is no help for it. The railways and especially the C. P. R. are a shrewd business corporation, always on the make, and so long as the governments of the day are willing to give so long will the company be willing to help the administrations "in times of need". The subsidy business is to blame for all this.

We believe the capabilities of every portion of Canada are now so well known that all the roads and improvements in systems that the country requires should be had without further assistance or subsidies, and if the railways knew they had drawn their last dollar from the public purse, they would know in the future but absolute independence would be expected from both.

So long as favors are asked for and given, so long will the political parties be under such a state of subserviency to the railways that public interests will be abused. This view of the situation may not please every one, but from an indipendent stand point it is the only honest conclusion that can be arrived at.

The affairs of the Consumers' Cordage Co. were before a committee at Ottawa the other day, and Martin had to have his say as usual, and his language was as polite as that he employed towards Hugh Sutherland, whereupon Seriven, chairman of the Liberal Caucus, then rose and said he thought the members of the committee should treat one another as gentlemen as also strangers present, and he thought Martin's observations totally unwaranted. Martin said: "Well, when my own friends say that I must have been wrong I withdraw my remark." Martin could not be a gentleman if he was paid for it. Evidently he has not been much used to "society."

It is quite apparent from the shape the School question is taking at Ottawa now, when the church authorities say they will make it a political question, that the minority intend to put their votes up to competition next election. This is the deplorable feature of the whole business. Before they do that, however, they should know what they are to expect from Laurier, Martin & Co. If the public only knew where to find these gentry, when it comes to capturing the voters, a straight issue might be easily made out of it. In the case of Martin, however, the electors should look for more than his word, after his pledges to the Catholics of Francois Xavier, and his subsequent action in the Local House.

The Grits at Ottawa are raising quite a howl because they are unable to examine witnesses under oath before committees. We acknowledge the way political business is run in Canada there is a necessity for more precision. but the Grits are not the party to complain. It would, for instance, have facilitated matters a good deal if the Public Accounts committee of Manitoba the last session had been able to examine Ryan and Haney under oath as to their receipts from and payments to the Greenway Government. It would also have settled the public mind a great deal if the committee had been permitted to examine under oath the Hon. J. A. Smart as to what he did with the handsome sum of $11,000 for "etc." at the Chicago exhibition, and as to the distribution there also of several hundred dollars paid to Messrs. Greenway, Watson, Sifton [illegible] paid to them for expenses while they travelled backwards and forwards with railway passes in their pockets. If the boisterous Joe. Martin wants to purify the political atmosphere as he suggests, the proper thing for him to do is to commence at home. And in his commencement he might tell under oath what he meant by "etc. etc." in the N. P. contract. The people are anxious to see behind the cobwebs, but it is always best to first strike the one nearest your own broom handle.

The lumber men at Rat Portage have been interviewed by a Free Prass reporter, and they all say that with the reduction of duties they will have to close their mills if the C. P. R. does not lower its freights. This means of course that the C. P. R. will lower its freights, as it cannot afford to lose the Rat Portage lumber trade. Now, this is just what the North West people want, if they only use the contention rightly. No matter what some firebrands say to the contrary, the North West people prefer to see their money circulated in Canada amongst Canadian industries if they can only suit themselves as well thereby. The Ministers at Ottawa, too, and their friends lay considerable stress on this view of the trade question—the propriety of spending North West money among the industries at home. They, however, contend the lowering of duties will let in American products and the eastern provinces will lose the North West trade they are now getting. This is not the natural sequence, however. We believe R. R. freights to this country are too high, and have to a large extent been maintained by the high duties of the government, as the latter protected them in the traffic. Lowering the duties is sure to lower the freights correspondingly, which will leave interprovincial traffic comparatively unimpaired, and serve the purpose of the North West settler all the same.

—Suppose we compromise. My sitting room is on the floor below. Will you walk in and look at my sketches until I come? Oh, Mrs. Bobby, this gantleman is an American friend of mine. Mr. Beresford, this is Mrs. Bobby, the kindest landlady in England. The reason Mr. Beresford was so thirsty, Mrs. Bobby, was that he had walked here from Great Belvern, so we must give him some supper before he returns.

Mrs. B.—Certainly, miss, he shall have the best in the 'ouse.

He—Don't let me interfere with your usual arrangements. I don't seem to be hungry for food. I shall do very well until I get back to the hotel.

I—Indeed you will not, sir. Billy will pull some tomatoes and lettuce. Tommy will milk the cow, and Mrs. Bobby will make a savory omelet that Delmonico might envy. Hark! Is that our fowl cackling? It is—at half past 6! She heard me mention omelet, and she must be calling, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

* * * * * * *

There are no more experiences to relate at present. We are making history very fast, Willie Beresford and I, but it is sacred history, and much of it I cannot chronicle for any one's amusement.

Mrs. Beresford is here, or at least she is in Great Belvern, a few miles distant. I am not painting these latter days. I have turned the artist side of my nature to the wall just for a little, and the woman is having full play. I do not know what the world will think about it, if it stops to think at all, but I feel as if I were "right side out" for the first time in my life, and when I take up my brushes again I shall have a new world within from which to paint—yes, and a new world without.

Goodby, dear Belvern! Autumn and winter may come into my life, but when I think of you it will always be summer in my heart. I shall hear the tinkle of the belled sheep on the hillside; inhale the fragrance of the purple clematis that climbed in at my cottage window; remember the day when Love and I first walked together, hand in hand. Dear days of utter idleness; of early confidences; of dreaming dreams and seeing visions; of long morning walks over the hills; of "bread and cheese and kisses" at noon, with kind Mrs. Bobby hovering like a plump guardian angel over the simple feast; afternoon tea under the friendly shade of the yew tree and parting at the wicket gate when it seems, after six or seven hours together, as if we could not say goodby. I can see him pass the clock tower, the little green grocer shop, the old stocks, the green pump; then he is at the turn of the road where the stone wall and the hawthorn hedge will presently hide him from view. I fly up to my window, push back the vines, catch his last wave of the hand. I would call him back if I dared, but it would be no easier to let him go the second time, and there is always tomorrow. Thank God for tomorrow. And if there should be no tomorrow? Then thank God for today. I have lived and loved.—Kate Douglass Wiggin in Atlantic.

Zola's Fortunes.

Zola, the French novelist, says that the royalty on his books now bring him about 300,000 francs a year, or $60,000, the income of a millionaire. Yet he can look back upon a time when he lay abed most of the day in his attic, not because he was lazy, but for the reason that it was his one way of keeping warm.—Exchange.

GREAT NORTH WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Time Table.

IN EFFECT MONDAY, November 20 1893.

A Mixed Freight and Passenger train, on Monday Wednesday, and Friday.

Going north west read down. NO. 1		Miles from Chater.	STATIONS.	Going south east read up. NO. 2	
7.00	Leave		Bra. via C.P.R	Arrive	16.15
8.26	"	.0	Chater 10.4	"	16.30
9.05	"	10.4	Forrest 7.7	"	14.52
9.35	"	18.1	* Varcoe 9.5	"	14.28
10.05	"	27.6	§ Rapid City 4.7	"	13.50
10.25	"	32.3	Pettapiece 10.5	"	13.34
10.58		42.8	Oak River 8.	"	13.00
11.30	Arrive	51	Hamiota	Leave	12.30

*Fag station. Trains will not stop unless there are passengers to get on or off.

Central Standard Time.

The right is reserved to make such variations in this Time Table with or without notice, circumstances may require.

HORATIO F. FORREST
Receiver and Manager

Bright Spring Days.

The spring should be pre-eminently a season is contentment, happiness and hope. In these bright and pleasant months the country should enjoy its highest degree of tranquility and prosperity. But spring, it is well known, is often a period of discomfort and disturbance in the physical system. Important organs of the body become torpid or irregular in their action and the fact is instantly reflected in the medical condition of the individual. A disordered liver means disordered nerve and a disturbed and unsteady brain. Anything which will bring the physical system into harmony with budding nature confers an enormous benefit upon the nation, besides the mere allaying of physical discomfort. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this, as thousands of grateful and happy men and women can testify, and increased use of this standard spring medicine is of more real practical importance in promoting health and quiet in the business world than reams of abstract theorizing.

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In the

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The funeral of Miss Shillinglaw, daughter of Mr. Jas. Shillinglaw, of this city, took place on Tuesday last, and was one of the largest ever seen in this city. The deceased was a very estimable young lady and was highly esteemed by all acquaintances. In token of the esteem in which she was held, several beautiful wreaths of flowers were placed on the coffin, among which we mention one from the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church, an anchor of white roses and hyacinthe from the Nurses at the General Hospital and a cross from Mrs. N. Peffers and Miss Murray, and several others from loving friends.

MARKETS.

The following prices are now being paid for the under mentioned farm produce

Wheat	48c. to 50c. per bushel
Oats	33c. to 34c. " "
Barley	none
Potatoes	none
Carrots	none
Beets	none
Turnips	none
Parsnips	none
Onions	none
Butter	22c. per lb.
Eggs	11c. per doz.
Chickens	8c. per lb.
Hay	$5.00 to $8.00 per ton
Beef	2c. per lb. live weight
Pork	4c.
Mutton	4c.
Lamb	none

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Special low rates to parties using large quantities.

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Lowest rates to all points on the Atlantic and Pacific Coast.

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Empress India	June 4
Empress Japan	June 24
Allan Line. From Halifax.	
Numidian	April 26
Dominion Line. From Halifax	
Sarnia	April 26
Labrador	May 5
Allan Line From Montreal.	
Sardinian	May 5
Laurentian	May 12
Parisian	May 19
Mongolian	May 26
Dominion Line From Montreal.	
Toronto	May 5
Vancouver	May 12
Oregon	May 19
Sarnia	May 26
White Star Line From New York.	
Teutonic	May 2
Brittanic	May 9
Majestic	May 16
Germanic	May 43
American Line From New York.	
Paris	April 25
Berlin	May 2
New York	May 9
Paris	May 16
Cunard Line From New York.	
Etruria	April 28
Lucania	May 5
Umbria	May 12
Campania	May 19
Utruria	May 26

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TIME TABLE.

	Winnipeg Le	Winnipeg Ar.
Montreal, Toronto, New York and east ... daily except Wed.		8.00
Montreal, Toronto, New York and east ... daily except Thur.	18.20	
Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Vancouver and west ... daily	10.30	16.45
Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Brandon, and intermediate points ... daily except Sunday		
Gretna, St. Paul, Chicago ... daily	18.45	12.00
Emerson ... Mon. Wed. and Fri.	10.00	15.45
West Selkirk ... Mon. Wed. and Fri.	8.00	16.20
West Selkirk Tue. Thur. and Sat.	18.00	
Stonewall ... Tue. Thur. and Sat.		9.55
Morden, Deloraine, and intermediate points ... Tue. Thur. and Sat.	12.45	17.30
Morden, Deloraine and intermediate points Mon. Wed. and Fri.	8.40	
Glenboro, Souris, Melita, Estevan ... Tue. Thur. and Sat		17.00
Glenboro, Souris, Melita and Estevan ... Mon. Wed. and Fri.	9.00	
Prince Albert ... Mon. and Fri.		17.20
Prince Albert ... Tue. and Fri.	10.30	
Lothbridge ... daily		16.45
Edmonton ... Sat. and Tue.	10.30	16.45
Edmonton ... Thur. and Sun.	10.30	
Macleod ... Mon. and Thur.		16.45
Macleod ... Fri. and Mon.	10.30	16.45

W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt.
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OFFICE HOURS

This Office is open Daily. Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.

MAILS FOR DESPATCH ARE CLOSED AT THIS OFFICE AS FOLLOWS:	MAILS ARRIVING AT THIS OFFICE ARE DUE AS FOLLOWS:
For the east, at 11 p.m.	From the east, daily, at 4.15 p.m.
" " local, daily, except Sun, at 6.30 a.m	" west local, daily except Sun. at 11.45 a.m
" west, daily, at 4.00 p.m	" daily at 11.15 p.m.
For Rapid City, daily except Sun., at 12.45 p.m	From Rapid City, daily except Sun. at 10.30 a.m
" Souris Branch, Tue's, Thur's & Sat's at 12.30 m	" Souris branch, Mon's, Wed's & Fri's at 12.30 p.m
" N.P.R. branch, Tue's, Th's, & Sat's at 7 a.m	" N.P.R. branch, Mon's, Wed's & Fri's, at 8.45 p.m
" Hayfield, Tue's and Fri's, at 7 a.m.	" Hayfield, Tue's and Fri's, 6.30 p.m.
" Forrest, Fri's, at 12.30 p.m.	" Forrest, Fri's at 10.30 a.m.

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Post Office at Brandon 1st June, 1893. J. C. KAVANGH, Postmaster

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Have two of the Best Equipped factories in the Dominion.

They have a new six octave organ in Piano case, without stops, patented. This organ has become a great favorite, the orders come in faster than they can be filled.

Their Pianos are managed by a man of lifelong experience from Boston, Mass.

Toronto, where competition is keenest, these Pianos have been the winners in every contest. Every Instrument warranted five years. See

Chas. Haywood,
AGENT, BRANDON,

Write to the Company, Uxbridge, Ont

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

TIME TABLE—Taking effect on Monday, Mar. 5th., 1894.

Morris-Brandon Branch.

East Bound Read up. Mon. Wed., Fri. No. 128	East Bound Read up. Tues. Thur. Sat. No. 128	STATIONS.	West Bound Read down. Mon. Wed., Fri. No.	West Bound Read down. Tues. Thur. Sat. No. 129
1.20p.	4.00p	Winnipeg	11.00a.	6.30p.
7.40p.	12.25p	Morris	2.30p.	8.00a.
6.53p.	12.02p	Lowe Form	2.52p.	8.44a.
5.49p.	11.37a	Myrtle	3.21p.	9.31a.
5.23p	11.26a	Roland	3.32p.	9.50a.
4.39p.	11.08a	Rosebank	3.50p.	10.23a.
3.58p	10.54a	Miami	4.06p.	10.54a.
3.14p.	10.33a	Deerwood	4.28p.	11.44a.
2.51p	10.21a	Altamont	4.41p.	12.10p.
2.15p.	10.03a	Somerset	5.00p.	12.51p.
1.47p.	9.49a	Swan Lake	5.15p	1.22p.
1.19p.	9.35a	Ind. Springs	5.30p.	1.54p.
12.57p	9.24a	Mariapolis	5.42p.	2.18p.
12.27p	9.10a	Greenway	5.58p.	2.52p.
11.57a	8.55a	Baldur	6.16p.	3.25p.
11.12a	8.33a	Belmont	7.00p.	4.15p.
10.37a	8.16a	Hilton	7.18p.	4.53p.
10.43a	8.00a	Ashdown	7.35p.	5.23p.
9.49a	7.53a	Wawanesa	7.46p.	5.47p.
9.39a	7.45a	Elliotts	7.58p.	6.04p.
9.06a	7.31p	Rounthwait.	8.14p.	6.37p.
8.28a	7.13p	Martinville	8.37p.	7.13p.
7.50a	6.55a	Brandon	8.45p	8.00p

Stations marked—*— have no agent. Foeight must be prepaid.

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Two fast trains run daily between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Milwaukee and other points in Wisconsin making connection in Chicago with all lines running East and South.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in United States and Canadian Provinces.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

Ninth Street.

Between Pacific and Rosser Avenues

BRANDON, MAN.

BIG STRIKE ORDERED.

Eight Children and a Servant Girl Burned to Death.

DEATH OF LORD HANNEN.

Old Country Girls for Miss Rye's Home—Young Lad Fatally Burned—Kansas Settlers for the Northwest.

Cozey's army now numbers 200.

The Emperor of Austria visited the Emperor of Germany at Abazzia yesterday.

A special train carrying 100 settlers bound for the Canadian Northwest left Clyde, Kansas, yesterday.

The steamer Teutonic, which arrived from Liverpool Tuesday night, experienced very heavy weather during the voyage.

Mr. John Bonnycastle has just left Campbellford, his old home, with fifteen horses, worth $100 each, for his home in the Northwest.

Joseph Walters, who accidentally shot his shop-mate at East Toronto on Wednesday, is a son of Mr. Thomas Walters, merchant tailor, of Belleville.

John Wilts' residence at McKendree, W. Va., was burned yesterday morning. His eight children and Miss Mollie Hemrick, servant, were burned to death.

Montreal City Council has finally adopted the east end railway scheme, and has also undertaken to abolish all level railway crossings in the west end.

A Royal Humane Society medal has been presented to Mr. Walter Cumming, of Campbellford, for saving a young lady from drowning about a year ago.

Among the passengers of the steamer Carthaginian, which arrived yesterday at Halifax from Liverpool, were forty-three girls for Miss Rye's home at Niagara.

The house of Ernest Pietz, four miles east of Port Colborne, was burned on Wednesday night, and a 15-year-old hired boy, name unknown, was burned to death.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says that Wednesday's storm was the most terrific that ever swept the Northwest. A number of persons are reported frozen to death.

Mgr. Begin left Quebec yesterday for New York on his way to Rome. It is said that his Grace's visit to the Pope is in connection with the Northwest school question.

The Conservatives of North Hastings met at Madoc yesterday and nominated Mr. A. F. Wood for the Ontario Legislature, and Mr. A. W. Carscallen for the House of Commons.

A proposition will be submitted to the Toronto City Council to grant a monopoly of the Island ferry service to the company that makes the most advantageous offer for it.

Lord Hannen, who was judge of the probate and divorce courts, President of the Parnell Enquiry Commission, and a member of the Behring Sea tribunal, is dead. He was 73 years of age.

The Behring Sea Bill was presented to the English House of Commons yesterday in "dummy" form, and its first reading was merely nominal. The full text of the measure will be given out to-morrow.

The Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers at Uniontown, Pa., have ordered a general strike of the 10,000 coke workers and miners of the Connellsville region to go into effect next Monday.

Mr. Dolph, representing Oregon, has introduced a joint resolution in the United States Senate to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which, he says, is a bugbear in the way of the Nicaraguan treaty, and is not practically and never has been in force.

President Van Horne, Vice-President Shaughnessy, Messrs. E. B. Osler, R. B. Angus and Mr. Geo. Macdonald, Mr. Van Horne's Private Secretary, visited Niagara Falls Park yesterday and took a run over the electric road in Manager Grant's private car, up to Chippawa and back.

Mrs. Bannister and her two daughters in Chatham, who were tried for the murder of the infant as reported yesterday, have been found guilty by the coroner's jury. They pleaded not guilty when arraigned before the Police Magistrate and will come up for trial on Monday.

The Liberal Association of the city of London, which has many Liberal-Unionists among its members, recently sent a farewell address to Mr. Gladstone. In answering this address to-day Mr. Gladstone wrote: "Your address helps me to cherish the hope which I never can abandon, that the day may come for the reduction or extinction of the schism in the party, the effects of which have intruded throughout the whole circle of politics in a manner which appears to me to have been disastrous on all sides."

Levy Doney was shot by Jonas Clark, of Marlbank, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, as the result of a drunken spree. Doney and Tom Girvan went to Clark's, who lives at Ballast Pit, between Erinsville and Marlbank, to settle something Clark had said about Doney. Clark went to a neighbors, got a shotgun, and fired on them, one shot striking Doney in the eye. All were chums before. Doney came to the hospital for treatment. He will probably lose the sight of the eye. Clark is said to have fled.

London "Lady Medicals."

An important concession in favor of English lady medical students has been graduated to the London School of Medicine for Women by the University Court of St. Andrews, who have formally decided that the lectures of the establishment shall be "specially appointed by them for the instruction of women in medicine." Several valuable awards are offered to young women by the London School in competition next month, including the Dufferin Jubilee Scholarship of £25 a year, tenable for four years, and a number of annual prizes ranging downward from £30.

When Similes Are Out of Joint.

As still as a mouse—When the cat's away.

As black as a coal—When it burns white ash.

As black as a hat—When you're wearing a brown bowler.

As good as a feast—When you haven't had enough.

As sweet as a nut—When you crack a bad un.

As large as a house—When the family's a baker's dozen.

As white as wool—When your servant washes your dog.

As wise as a judge—When a judge doesn't know slang.

Will Gitthere—I want to ask you, sir, for your daughter's hand. Old Gold—Have you asked her for it yet? Will Gitthere—No, sir, I thought better to speak to you first. Old Gold—And supposing I should refuse my consent? Will Gitthere—In that case, sir, she assures me she will elope.

CUPID'S QUEER PRANKS.

Two Pairs go into Divorce Business and Change Partners.

BEATS THE TALES OF BOCCACCIO.

A Philadelphia despatch says: Behind two divorce suits that are scheduled for the June term of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, there lies a rather strange and romantic story which bears a strange resemblance to one of the famous tales of Boccaccio. The cases are of Tunis vs. Tunis and Henry vs. Henry. In both cases the suits are brought by the husbands, and each names the other as corespondent.

The story dates back to last summer, when Mr. and Mrs. Tunis and Mr. and Mrs. Henry, who were all fast friends, rented a cottage at Atlantic City together, each family paying its share of the living expenses. In the latter part of July Tunis was obliged to start off on a business trip, and, yielding to his wife's persuasion, permitted her to remain at the seashore. In August, Mrs. Henry began to suspect that her husband was too attentive to Mrs. Tunis, and, after the whole party had returned to the city, in September, she claims to have obtained convincing evidence of their guilt.

Mrs. Henry did not make a scene. She simply ascertained Mr. Tunis' address and wrote him full particulars. This brought the absent husband home in quick time, and on his arrival he was met by Mrs. Henry, who produced for his benefit the proofs she had gathered of the guilt of his wife and her husband. Mrs Henry and Mr. Tunis then resolved to keep a careful watch, in order to secure more evidence, and now comes the strange part of the story. The two watchers having the same object in common, were thrown a great deal in each other's society, and, it is claimed in the libel in the Henry vs. Henry case, that the same kind of an intimacy resulted as that which is alleged to have existed between Mrs. Tunis and Mr. Henry.

Neither case is likely to be contested, and the decrees of divorce will speedily follow the taking of the testimony. It is whispered, too, that the divorces are likely to be followed by two weddings, in which both the brides and grooms will simply have changed partners.

STRANGE SCENE IN A THEATRE.

Pigeons Let Loose and Whistles Sounded.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph states that on Saturday night there was renewed disorder at the Opera Comique on the second appearance of Mlle. Jane Harding the actress with the English name, who has taken to the lyric stage. Hardly had she begun to sing when a woman, sitting in the orchestra stalls, released three pigeons, which flew around the house. Some whistles were also blown, the sounds coming from the boxes. Many of the audience rose and called for the immediate expulsion of the promoters of disorder, which was promptly effected. One of them is a viscountess, another a school mistress, and the third carries on the business of dressmaking.

Heather as a Dyestuff.

Heather contains a yellow coloring matter which is known as "ericin," and is obtained by keeping the plant at the boil for half an hour with one part of alum to ten of the plant and thirty of water. A German chemist has examined the blossoms, leaves, stalks and roots of the plants separately, and has made dye-trials on mordanted cotton, with the following results:

On cotton mordanted with a strong iron mordant, the blossoms gave a reddish gray-brown or dark mode color; the stalks a yellowish drab, and the roots a light red drab. On cotton mordanted with a weak iron mordant the blossoms gave a reddish gray; the leaves a yellowish gray; the stalks a very light yellowish chamois, and the roots a reddish gray medium chamois. A strong alumina mordant gave with the blossoms a reddish medium mode color; with the leaves, a yellowish mode color; with the stalks, a very light reddish cream color, and with the roots, a flesh color. A weak alumina mordant gave, with the blossoms, a drab; with the leaves, a light reddish yellow mode color, and with the stalks, a very light reddish cream; while the roots gave a light flesh color. The blossoms dyed on chrome-mordanted cotton a full chamois shade, and the whole plant, a yellow drab. The author is of opinion that an extract of the leaves and blossoms could be used in dyeing and printing.

On wool no mordant is required, and creams, chamois and flesh colors are produced according to the part of the plant used. The use of chrome as a mordant results in the production of more intense shades; it may be added direct to the dyebath.

Hot Salmon Pie.

Cut a couple of slices of salmon into small neat pieces, and lay these in a marinade of oil, parsley, thyme, bay leaf, and chopped shallot for two hours or so. With the trimmings and any remains of cold fish (or, failing these, the flesh of two whitings) make a sauce by pounding half a pint smooth, and mixing with it some white sauce or cream, pepper, salt, grated nutmeg, and a few drops of carmine; line a plain round tin with puff or brioche paste, and spread this all over with the farce, lift the fish from the marinade, and arrange it in the mould, filling in the interstices with cutup herring or lobster roe, button mushrooms, or some truffles; cover it all with another layer of farce, and then with paste, and bake for one and a half hours. Before serving lift the top crust, and pour in a little sauce aux fines-herbes (made by tossing together a little butter, some mushrooms, minced parsley and shallots, with pepper, salt and a grate of nutmeg, then adding about two tablespoonfuls of Espagnole or Velouté, according to the color you want the sauce to be; let it boil up, then add a little lemon juice, and use). Cod, or indeed, most fish, can be used in this way.

A Hollow Baby.

Women smugglers have at times been credited with extraordinary deceptions and tricks, but a Parisienne, whose "darling sin" seems to be shoplifting, must be accorded a high place. This woman was accompanied by a nurse carrying a baby. When the day of reckoning came, it was found that the baby had a hollow pasteboard body, which was a very convenient receptacle for the lace and jewels which its fair "mother" appropriated during her "shopping" expeditions.

Summer Resort Engagements.

Maid—Gentleman wishes to see you, mem. Here's his card.

Miss Flirtie—Um—I don't remember that name.

"He said, mem, that you was to see him, or else give him something of his you had."

"It must be some one I met at the seaside in the summer. Take that box of rings, and tell him to pick out his."

THE HORNET IS A HUMMER.

The English Torpedo Boat Holds the World's Record.

MAKES 28 KNOTS AN HOUR.

A Craft That Can Overhaul Any Vessel Afloat—She Has Made a Great Record And She May Do Better in Future.

The English torpedo destroyer Hornet, which is undoubtedly the fastest boat in the world, having made 28 knots an hour, is one of more than 30 vessels of a similar type ordered from several of firms in England at a cost of from £83,500 to £89,000. Two of these boats were made by Yarrow & Co. They are the Havock and the Hornet, says the New York Sun. They were built exactly alike in every detail except their boilers. The Havock was fitted with locomotive boilers and the Hornet with the Yarrow patent water-tube boiler.

The disadvantage under which ordinary first-class torpedo boats labor is their loss of speed in a heavy sea, and Admiral Fisher, the British Controller, conceived the idea of constructing these larger and more powerful craft after the torpedo type for the purpose of overhauling the torpedo boats in a storm.

The Hornet is a twin-screw boat, 180 feet long and 18 feet 6 inches beam. The deck has a rise of eight inches, and she has the long, easy bows and rising floor characteristic of the Poplar boats. A turtle-back hood protects all her forward parts, and unlike most such constructions heretofore, it extends from the bow back to the after part of the conning tower. The propellers are three-bladed. The engines are of the tri-compound type adopted by the firm, having cylinders 18 inches, 26 inches and 39 1-2 inches in diameter by 18 inch stroke.

Under the elevated turtle deck forward is a lofty forecastle in which some of the crew are berthed. The next compartment, back of the conning tower with its steering gear, is also given up to berths, and abaft a separate compartment is given to the cook, with fresh water tanks and two berths. From the galley to the engine room are the boiler compartments with two sets of Yarrow water-tube boilers. Next comes the engine room, with two sets of inverted triple-expansion engines, capable of developing collectively 3,600 horse-power, each set of engines driving a screw. In the same compartment are two surface condensers, two centrifugal pumps and engines for driving them, fan engines, steam bilge pump, evaporator and distiller, air-compressing engines and engine dynamo for the search light, and the engine for steering the boat. Next come two cabins for the men of the engine room and the officers' mess room with its pantry. Last of all, at the stern is a large storage room.

The armament consists of an 18-inch bow torpedo tube for firing directly ahead, and two 18-inch swivel torpedo tubes for side firing, placed on the turntable aft. On the forward conning tower, well elevated above the water line, is a 12-pound quick-firing gun. There are two 6-pound quick-firing guns, one on each side, and a six-pounder placed on a high stand near the stern. There is a water-tight flat, or lower deck, just above the water line, from the stem to the forward stoke hold, adding greatly to the safety of the boat in case of collision. Under the floors of the cabins are spaces for magazines and stores. The coal-carrying capacity is 60 tons, which are stored in bunkers along each side of the boiler compartments. The supply is believed to be sufficient for a run of 4,000 miles at a ten-knot speed. The complement of officers and men is 42.

The stipulated speed of the Hornet was 27 knots with a load of 35 tons on board. She was required to make a three-hours' run in the open sea. According to Mr. Horace See, who represents Yarrow & Co., at 1 Broadway, a greater speed than 28 knots was expected. On the trial trip of the Havock, last November, it was said that, although the maximum boiler pressure was 180 pounds, the test was made with an average of only 160 pounds, because Mr. Yarrow desired to show that the required speed of 26 knots could be made with ease. The Havock attained more than 27 knots. It is probable that he maintained the same policy in this trial, and that the possible speed of each boat in an emergency would be greater than that recorded.

ALCOHOL AND SPARROWS.

How the Cotton-stealing Birds Were Captured.

The English sparrows have proved a nuisance in the cotton country, for as soon as the balls open they pick out the cotton and carry it off, and some planters have lost, as they claim, hundreds of pounds in this way. There is one man, however, in De Witt county that has not lost much. When he found the sparrows were committing depredations he produced a quantity of wheat, soaked it in sweetened whiskey, and strewed it along the rows. The sparrows found it, and thought they had a picnic. So they had, but in 15 or 20 minnutes there was the tipsiest lot of English sparrows ever seen on the face of the earth. They rolled about the ground falling on their sides and back and kicking their heels into the air like a parcel of drunkards, all the while uttering the most comical squeaks. They did not have long to squeak, however, for the boys gathered them up and threw them into bags. The first day they gathered two bushels of drunken sparrows. Three or four days later the experiment was repeated with almost equal success, and from time to time since. They made excellent potpie, but the survivors have come to regard the plantation as hoodooed, for now very few come about it.—Galveston News.

Louisiana's Lumber.

Louisiana, according to one who has investigated the subject, is entitled to rank as a great lumber state, having within her bounds 50,000,000,000 feet of excellent lumber, and the prediction is made that before many years pass sugar, as the leading industry of the State, will give way to lumber. In cypress Louisiana is especially rich. This wood is durable and much in demand for interior decorations. Nine million feet of cypress alone will be used in New Orleans and other business centers of the State this year.

A Gun Worked by a Pendulum.

The Austrian Government have adopted a new quick firing mitrailleuse—the "Salvator"—for use in their fortifications on the frontier. The new weapon is half the weight of the Maxim gun. Its average rate of discharge is 300 rounds per minute, with a maximum of 320. The special feature of this new gun is an oscillating pendulum regulating the speed of fire.

"John," she said reproachfully, as he came home at 2 a. m., "you have been out again." "No, my dear; 'pon honor. This time I was in $11."

THREE MONTHS WITH GORILLAS.

Professor R. L. Garner on His Observations in Africa.

STUDIES IN GORILLA LANGUAGE.

Convinced That Each Variety of the Monkey Species Has an Efficient Spoken Language—Garner's Life in a Cage.

Professor R. L. Garner, the sturdy Virginian who lived in a cage for 101 days in the wilderness home of the African gorilla for the purpose of obtaining evidence to support his theory that monkeys have a language of their own, has arrived in New York.

The Professor left New York in July, 1892, and his adventures since that time have been quite as novel as the theory in support of which his strange journey was made.

To hear Professor Garner tell how he sat at night in the wildest spot in Equatorial Africa, with no companions except a tame chimpanzee, a native servant and a Winchester repeater, and listen to the hair raising screams of the gorillas which surrounded the cage that served as his home, is decidedly novel. To hear him repeat the speech in which one of the man monkeys warned his fellows of the invader's arrival is more than that.

Professor Garner has long been interested in the language of the monkey tribe. Years ago, while he was watching some monkeys in Lincoln Park, Chicago, he noticed that a big mandril which was in the cage seemed to inspire the smaller monkeys with intense fear. Then a small monkey emitted a peculiar exclamation. The others seemed to understand the signal, and got out of the mandril's reach in a hurry.

The keen-eyed professor wondered what the sentinel monkey had said. That the animal's speech had been a warning couched in intelligent language he did not doubt. And there his investigation of the monkey speech began.

The traveller left New York for Africa in the summer of 1892. He heard of Cleveland's election while on the upper waters of the Ogowe River, which empties into the sea near Cape Lopez.

He carried with him the section of a wire cage, which, when joined together, formed an enclosure about ten feet square. He set up his cage at the edge of a tract of forest, which was the home of countless gorillas, dismissed all his followers, except a native boy, who acted as valet and water carrier, and sat down to wait for an opportunity to examine the big monkeys at close quarters.

The cries of strange animals made the night sufficiently hideous to warrant the professor's belief that he had found the right spot. He had not heard the cry of the gorilla up to that time, and when from time to time a howl of unusual power was heard outside the cage he kept asking the native boy if that were the voice of the king of apes. The boy replied continually in the negative, and when the first night of the professor's residence in his wire house was half gone he began to get discouraged.

"And then," he said to me yesterday afternoon, when I saw him at the Madison Avenue Hotel, "something screamed in the bush only a few feet away. I tell you frankly I have never heard any sound so terrible, and it was simply hair raising.

"The boy had been just about to fall asleep. 'It is a gorilla,' he said in a whisper, and then he proceeded to shake with terror, until the cage actually rattled. Well, we didn't see the author of the disturbance that night, but the boy had had enough of the jungle. I sent him out after a jar of water next day. That was in May last. I suppose he is still looking for that water, and at all events I have never seen him since."

"I never spoke to any of them," the Professor said yesterday, "but an Esyra man once interpreted the speech which he heard one of a number of chimpanzees making in the bush close to the cage. This is his story, not mine.

"He said that this particular chimpanzee warned the others that a 'shoot-man' had come among them and would attempt to kill them. The speaker was some distance from the other chimpanzees and he advised them not to cross the open space between them, as by so doing they would give the 'shoot-man' —that was myself—a chance to fire.

"According to the Esyra man the chimpanzee suggested that the party separate and meet later on in safety deeper in the bush."

Professor Garner is a little suspicious of the Esyra man's veracity, but he says it is generally believed by the natives that the chimpanzees have a language and converse just as men do. The gorillas which he saw always walked on all fours. From his observations he thinks naturalists have much yet to learn.

Here are some words which are selected from the monkey vocabulary, as Professor Garner understands it:

W-h-o-o-e, meaning food, bananas and the like.

C-h-u-y, drink, water, milk.

C-h-i, the sound used to attract attention, equivalent to the "say," or "look here" of everyday parlance.

E-g-e-k, the cry of alarm, meaning "danger," or a similar word, expressive of warning.

He paid a visit to the Central Park "Zoo" yesterday afternoon for the purpose of seeing Chico, but the chimpanzee had been removed.

Professor Garner will remain here for a few days and then go to Cincinnati to see his wife. He is a stoutly built, good looking man of 46. He was born in Abingdon, Va., and fought in the Confederate ranks during the Civil War.

The Cat and the Oyster Pie.

At Grenville, N. C., Mrs. L. B. Harding had an oyster pie for dinner. She concluded to warm what was left for supper and placed the baking tin in the stove. When Mr. Harding went to help himself at supper he had in place of oysters a nice well-baked cat—fur and all. The cat had crept in the stove, enjoyed the oysters, and, no doubt feeling good, had coiled up in the baking tin for a nap.

Electrical Engineering in France.

There are in operation in France 255 central stations for the supply of electricity an increase of 19 since the commencement of the year. Of the 255 stations at work 209 are on the continuous-current system, 39 on the alternating current system, while the remaining 7 are operated on a combined continuous and alternating-current system.

Pelted Them With the Pence.

Lord Crewe once, on the occasion of some charitable entertainment, leaned up against a corridor wall, fast asleep, with his hat in his hand. Some wild young men started dropping coppers and half-crowns into the hat until the chinking awakened him, when, with gay humor, he pocketed all the silver and pelted his impertinent benefactors with the pence.—London Tit-Bits.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Clarke (Toronto) rose to make an explanation with reference to a statement which had appeared in the Toronto World, and which had also been printed in the Globe of some days ago. The matter referred to was a statement that he had endeavored to obtain pay from the Dominion Government for two extra days in connection with the Prohibition Commission. He said that in sending in his account, he had included the two days spent in travelling. He had believed himself entitled to the allowance. The account was returned to him to have these days struck off; this, however, he had refused to do, but had asked that the matter be referred to the Auditor-General for his decision. The latter had said that the rules governing the civil service did not apply, and that he (Mr. Clarke) could not be allowed the amount. He had thereupon expressed his perfect compliance with the ruling, and had deducted the extra days from his bill. He trusted that the papers mentioned would correct this statement, which had evidently been made in mistake.

Mr. Hardy rose to correct a report which had appeared in the Empire, in which his speech in reply to Mr. Wood (Hastings), made a few evenings ago, had been misquoted. He had been reported as having said that if he had the hon. member's explanation of the figures which had caused the discussion, he would not have criticized them as he did. He read from a copy of the paper the extract referred to. The impression given by it, he said, was entirely erroneous. He had made no such concession, and did not wish the report to go to the country in its present shape.

Mr. Balfour moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of natural gas fields in various sections of the Province and the supply of gas therein; the management and operations of the various companies working the said fields, and the desirability, in the interest of the citizens of this Province, of imposing conditions respecting the manner of taking natural gas from the ground, the disposal thereof, and the preventing of any improper waste thereof, as well as the most valuable economic uses to which it may be applied, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and report to the House with all convenient speed. He said that delegations had waited upon the Government, urging that the matter be looked into at once. He was desirous that this committee should get to work immediately to collect evidence on both sides of the question, such evidence to be laid before the House at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Meredith thought that the intention of the hon. gentleman was to oppose the exportation of gas from this Province.

Mr. Balfour said that he had heard a good deal from parties on both sides, and had only asked that a committee be appointed after giving the matter serious consideration.

Mr. Hardy thought that the appointing of a committee would aid in overcoming a serious difficulty.

Mr. Hammell said that investors in gas companies had so many difficulties to contend with that it would be very dangerous to pass any legislation stopping the exportation of gas.

Mr. Conmee was of the opinion that the legislation asked for was not at all necessary.

The motion was carried, and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Awrey, Bronson, Charlton, Conmee, Balfour, Wood (Hastings), Whitney, White, McCleary, Mackenzie, and Garrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved for a return showing amount collected on account of the Municipal Loan Fund from Confederation until 31st December, 1871. Also collections on account of Crown, clergy, common school, grammar, and mining lands in the same period, and collections on same lands in the four years ending 31st December, 1893.

The motion was carried.

Several Bills were read a second time.

On the presentation of the report of the Railway Committee.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) rose to call the attention of the House to the action of the Chairman of the committee at its morning session, in forcing the members of the committee to vote on the question in one particular way. He objected to the Chairman's decision as being arbitrary and unjust, and desired to protest against it.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) said the course followed by Mr. Bronson had been very often followed by himself and other Chairmen of committees without disapproval. He saw no cause for any working up indignation by hon. members.

The matter was allowed to drop.

The rest of the afternoon up to 5:30 was spent in committee on various bills.

When the House went into Committee of supply,

Mr. Whitney moved in amendment "That in the opinion of this House it is necessary for the free expression of the popular will that the use of the numbered ballot paper shall be discontinued, and to allow the election of members to the Legislative Assembly to be by secret ballot." Mr. Whitney claimed that as the law stood it was possible to find out how a voter exercised his privileges. This fact was often taken advantage of and voters intimidated thereby.

Sir Oliver Mowat replied to Mr. Whitney at some length. He said that the system which had been advocated by the hon. member was not in reality a secret system, as the numbering of the ballots and the stubs enabled the vote to be traced should it be necessary. The present Dominion system did not give absolute secrecy to the voter, and the method in use in Ontario was as perfect as any which had been devised. He defended the record of the Liberal party in this matter, saying that a secret ballot had always been advocated by them, while their opponents had been tardy in their endorsation of it.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) mentioned the instance of the recent vote of the Street Railway employees on the question of a benefit society as an example of what is effected by a perfectly secret ballot. He spoke very strongly in favor of the Australian system, which had given entire satisfaction wherever operated.

Mr. Willoughby thought that public sentiment was strongly in favor of the secret ballot.

Mr. White said the question in Ontario was, had the hon. gentleman carried out what he had promised the people, viz., the secret ballot? The promise had not been kept. The keeping of the ballot in its present form would not aid in the detection of personation.

Mr. Meredith said that the hon. gentleman had gone a long way back to deny the charge that he had at one time opposed measures suggested by the Opposition and afterwards adopted them. Continuing, he said that it was dishonest for the hon. gentlemen of the Government to allow the present law to stand and thus give a free hand for intimidators. The numbered ballot was a sham, a delusion, and a fraud. (Opposition cheers.) The Government was no longer a reform party. It was far behind the times.

Mr. Ross said that since the present ballot system had been in force, five general elections and a large number of bye-elections had been contested. During the last twenty years the hon. gentlemen had had ample opportunity to discover any evils in the system. The hon. gentlemen had not, however, proved their case, and they were advocating a change in an important matter on which they had no evidence. He then compared the Dominion and Ontario systems, voting to prove his argument that the latter had an advantage, namely, the detection of impersonation.

Mr McKechnie spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Clancy declared that the system was faulty in almost every particular.

A division was then taken, and the amendment was rejected by 53 to 31.

Mr. McKay (Victoria) asked for a return showing what system of payment the Government adopted in dealing with stockmen at the Columbian Exposition. The amount each owner received for fares, maintenance, caretaking, or for any other purpose, distinguishing the amount and giving the name of each owner.

Mr. McColl asked for a return giving a copy of the return of Mr. Stewart, Provincial License Inspector, as to the charge that certain License Commissioners in the county of Elgin were cognizant of licensed premises, and that licenses were refused certain parties on political grounds. He spoke to his motion at some length, reviewing the information which he had on the subject, and holding that a grave wrong had been done by the commissioners in withholding a license from one J. G. Nunn, in the city of St. Thomas, for political reasons, namely, because he had worked in an election in the Conservative interest.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and passed a number of private Bills. Several private Bills were read a second time without discussion.

Mr. Ryerson moved for a return of copies of all letters, papers, statements and documents in connection with the charges of G. A. Dorian against Dr. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with a copy of the evidence adduced and the finding of the commissioners. He said that the Government had been negligent in this investigation as in others. Mr. Dorian's illness precluded his leaving the house, but he thought that in justice to him every opportunity for a full investigation should have been given.

Mr. Harcourt said that the investigation which had taken place in 1890 had shown the charges then made to be frivolous. He suggested that the hon. member could bring Dr. Bryce before a committee of the House, or the Public Accounts Committee, if he wished, and satisfy himself that such was the case. The Government had no desire to shield anyone. The report of the commissioners had cleared Dr. Bryce of the charges. He would, however, be delighted if the hon. member chose to call for evidence before the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Meredith said that he could not but condemn the practice of putting civil servants on medical commissions. He instanced the appointment of Mr. Winchester on the Agricultural College Commission, saying that his report on that matter was marked by strong partisanship and a desire to effect a whitewash. He thought Dr. Rae should not have been appointed on this investigation owing to his connection with Dr. Bryce. He did not wish to suggest that Dr. Bryce was guilty of the charges, but he did not think the inquiry had been an adequate one.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Barr (Dufferin) moved for a return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the county of Dufferin during the years 1892 and 1893.

Mr. Barr (Dufferin) moved for a detailed statement for 1893 of the fees and emoluments of the Registrar of Deeds for the county of Dufferin in connection with his office.

Mr. White moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Division Courts Act. He explained its provisions, the most important of which was to do away with imprisonment for debt. This practice he considered most unfair to the small debtor, and his desire was to remove it.

Mr. Gibson thought an amendment might be made which would have the effect of assimilating the decisions of judges in this matter, which at present were very varied, some judges being much more severe than others. He also thought the judges, in committing, should only take cognizance of payment of the surplus above the amount which would be exempted under seizure. He discouraged the constant amending of the Act, but would not object to the Bill passing its second reading.

Mr. Barr (Dufferin) moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Municipal Act. He explained the difficulty which faced municipalities in collecting licenses or fines from transient traders on account of the fact that by representing themselves as owners of the goods the peddlers could evade any payment. His amendment was designed to avoid the difficulty which had thus arisen, and to make the section more broad in its application to this class of dealers.

Mr. Meredith opposed the Bill as being a selfish restriction on the liberty of trade.

The Bill was declared lost on division.

The House adjourned at 5.50 p. m.

TO DRAIN THE DISHES.

A Convenient Arrangement for Every Kitchen.

An appliance that will at once commend itself as a useful accessory to the kitchen is a table grooved and inclined so that all the water on it drains off at an outlet at the front into the basin in which the articles have been washed, and which is placed under the table. A great many plates, cups, saucers, glasses, decanters and such ware can be drained at the same time. By a bar, which is fitted across the table, all articles placed in the rack are held quite securely, without possibility of slipping. It is entirely of wood, so that no part can rust, and the ware placed upon it is not liable to be chipped. The rack is light, and all parts can be folded up into a very small space, and quite flat, without the least trouble, so it takes up little room when not in use, and may be hung upon the wall if desired.—House Furnishing Review.

The Secret of Binks' Success.

"Binks has written a remarkable novel."

"You'd hardly expect it."

"No; you wouldn't. But the secret is laid on a steamer; and he doesn't even hint that 'the engines pulsated like the throb of a mighty heart.'"

A Dangerous Waltz.

Miss Bleecker—Do you know Mary Havisham has married that Charlie Conklin, after having broken her engagement to him three different times?

Miss Houston—She evidently believes in "Well shaken before taken."

Freddy, a Detroit boy, was nursing his little brother dreadfully. "Don't you know," said his mother, reprovingly, "that you are laying up trouble for yourself by and by by doing that?" "Maybe I am," he replied, "but Charlie is getting his now."

When You're Down.

What legions of "friends" always bless us
When golden success lights our way!
How they smile as they softly address us,
So cordial, good-humored and gay.
But oh! when the sun of prosperity
Has set—then how quickly they frown,
And cry out in tones of severity,
"Kick the man, don't you see he is down!"

What though, when you knew not a sorrow,
Your heart was open as day,
And your "friends," when they wanted to borrow
You'd oblige and ne'er ask them to "pay."
What though not a soul you e'er slighted,
And you wandered about through the town
Your friends become very near sighted,
And don't seem to see you when down.

When you're "up" you are loudly exalted,
And traders all sing out your praise,
When you're down you have greatly defaulted,
And they really "don't fancy your ways."
Your style was "tip-top" when you'd money,
[illegible] every sucker and clown,
But now 'tis exceedingly funny,
Things are altered "because you are down."

[illegible] give me the heart that forever
Is free from the world's selfish rust,
And the soul whose high noble endeavor
Is to raise fallen men from the dust;
And when in adversity's ocean
A victim is likely to drown,
All hail to the friend whose devotion
Will lift up a man when he's down.

THE WIFE OF A PEER.

PREFACE.*

The action of this story commences several years before Chicago attained its present prominence. The life described in the earlier chapters is probably no more typical of a suburb of Chicago than of any village where New England influences predominate. It is entirely American, and many of that countrys best citizens have been brought up amid such surroundings.

Within a decade or so a new phase of life has appeared in several American cities. It is imported, and like many another immigrant, it is not the best production of its native land The English life depicted in the story is a somewhat superficial sketch—as the view of a foreigner of limited experience must necessarily be—of an existence, the foibles of which, rather more than the virtues, are being transplanted to our shores. In England this life is deduced from tradition; in America it is induced by emulation. In spite of its splendid trappings it is questionable whether it is as beneficial to our national character as the simple though restricted existence it tends to displace.

CHAPTER I.

On the edge of a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan Hugh Vincent sat quietly smoking his pipe. It was a Sunday afternoon in early September, sultry and calm. The sun had begun to sink behind the oaks and maples which dotted the bluff, and the dark shadows of the trees were gradually lengthening along the green turf. Away to the North and South stretched the coast line, until, growing fainter and fainter, it became lost in the hazy atmosphere of the autumn day, or was obscured by the smoke of the distant city. Some hundred feet below the bluff the waters of the lake splashed lazily upon the sandy beach; in the offing the white sails of numerous craft glistened in the fading sunlight; and the rythmical throbbing of a northward bound steamer's paddles came faintly over the unruffled surface of the waters, while the smoke from her funnels settled along the horizon in thin, black streaks.

Hugh Vincent leaned his back against a tree, clasped his hands tightly about his knees up to his chin and began to think.

If you had met him sauntering along Piccadilly you might have passed him unnoticed in the throng of black coated Englishmen which frequents that thoroughfare, but here on the shores of this Western lake you would have easily recognized that he was not a native and probably would have had little difficulty in divining the land of his birth. The flaxen hair and frank blue eyes, the shapely mouth and earnest, clear cut nose, the light moustache — almost white in contrast to the swarthy cheeks —and the stalwart, tweed clad figure marked him unmistakably as a representative of the sturdy race which has fought England's battles by land and sea.

He sent a puff of blue smoke upward into the calm air and gazed at the lake. A vision of the varied events of his career passed rapidly through his mind.

He was an Eton boy again, stroking his crew at Henley. Then, filled with all the hopes and ambitions of youth, he was leaving Sandhurst to join his regiment the Second Battalion Welsh Guards. He smiled when he remembered himself, an unhappy subaltern, routed out in the early morning after a late carouse to take charge of a signalling party in Hyde Park. He could see a forlorn young scamp sleepily watching a flag flapping in the brisk morning wind and cursing the luck which had torn him from a warm bed at so unsoldierlike an hour.

Then there were guard mountings at St. James' Palace, with the band playing in the quadrangle, morning exercise in the park, parades for royal functions and marches past under the sweltering weight of a ponderous "bear-skin."

This was the irksome side of a guardsman's life. He turned from it to the pleasant features of his military career. In imagination he was again in the royal enclosure of Ascot, nodding to numerous friends in the well-dressed throng, or was trying to keep his toes from being trod upon at Lady Twirlington's crush. Then he was anxiously watching his favorite gallop along the crest of Goodwood Hill, or astride of a smart pony, was rushing over the green turf at Hurlingham after a little rolling ball. It was a pleasant life, easy, careless and exciting; but there was another picture not so bright. The memory of his father's death and his small inheritance filled his mind; and the thought of his mother's plans for him and his own extravagant endeavors to retain his popularity in an expensive regiment made him pensive.

Then he saw the laughing gray eyes of Madge Barclay gleaming tantalizingly in the light of a Leicestershire hearth fire, and when he remembered the cruel way in which she had thrown him over for the proprietor of a Burmah ruby mine a resentful feeling rose in his heart.

That was seven years ago. He was only twenty-three at that time, and he saw now that the heartless treatment of Madge Barclay had changed the entire course of his life. He had loved her with all the fervor of a first love, and the effect of her course had been to drive him into a series of reckless plunges on the turf, ending in financial ruin. He attempted to pull himself together, but his means were so hopelessly exhausted that he was compelled to throw up his commissin and come to America in the hope of, winning his fortune in the Northwest.

Like so many others he met endless disappointments and after a year's labor on a Manitoba wheat farm and a fruitless season of ranching in Wyoming he drifted to Chicago, almost penniless, in search of work.

His mother had died shortly after he left England, and he was too proud to apply for help to his cousin, Lord Warrington. This peer and his two young sons were his only male relatives, and his relations with them had always been strained. His only chance for success lay in his own efforts. On the recommendation of fellow countrymen he obtained a subordinate position in the wholesale boot and shoe store of James Morse & Co., where, after six years of conscientious attention to business he worked his way from the lowest round of the mercantile ladder to the position of chief buyer at a salary of $3,000 per year.

It was a strange position for Mr. Hugh Vincent, of the Welsh Guards, and he often smiled when he thought what the people who once knew the smart young soldier of that name would think of the hardworking clerk whose life was spent among cases of ready made boots and shoes. In London Vincent had been unable to imagine an existence without exciting pleasures,but in Chicago, unlike the average of his countrymen, he assimilated the life about him, and became thoroughly a part of the active, rushing world of business. This was perhaps caused by his un-English susceptibility to surrounding influences. Although he retained most of the outward characteristics of his race, he endeavored to appear in sympathy with the energetic spirit of Chicago life. He was extremely sensitive and disliked being considered different from those about him, so, unlike many of his countrymen living in the west, he strove to become American and to obliterate all traces of his insular breeding.

Some of his British traits were, naturally, ineffaceable, but during his seven or eight years of Western life he managed to adopt many of the manners and colloquialisms of America. His pipe, even was a luxury never permitted in the presence of strangers, but reserved for his hours of solitude.

Vincent's adaptable temperament was a fortunate possession, as it enabled him to make many friends who would have been repulsed by the natural shyness and reserve of most of his countrymen. The people with whom he was thrown were to be won by genial, hearty manners, and his quick insight into their natures enabled him to become exceedingly popular in a business way.

Vincent's pipe was smoked out. He tapped the bowl against his boot heel, knocked out the ashes and continued his musings. His past he considered a medley of disappointing experiences, and as for his future—he felt the pressure of two soft hands on his eyes and heard a merry, musical laugh behind him. He jumped to his feet. There, before him, her face radiant with overflowing merriment, was a young girl of about 20. She was so tall that her eyes were almost on a level with his own, and her figure, though fully developed, seemed to possess the lightness and grace of a much slighter person. Her complexion was pale and clear, but there was a rich color in her cheeks, and she had mobile red lips which seemed made to smile perpetually. Her soft, wavy hair was of a coppery brown and her eyebrows and eyelashes of a darker shade. She had abroad, high forehead, and her bluish gray eyes, set wide apart, gave to her face a look of frankness and sincerity.

Her gown was of some fluffy, white material, which draped gracefully about her tall form, and she wore a straw sailor hat pushed jauntily backward. There in the twilight she seemed to Vincent the most glorious creature he had ever beheld, and as he looked into her eyes his heart gave a quick throb of pleasure.

"My darling," he said, taking both her hands and drawing her towards him as he kissed her. She tossed her head back with a slight motion of resistance and then permitted him to place his arm about her waist and her head upon his shoulder.

"You must have been far away," she said. "You did not hear me coming."

"I was thinking over my past sins, Laura," he answered.

"I suppose a man before his marriage feels like a criminal before execution," she said laughing. "He wants to go into the unknown world with his sins forgiven." Then she came close to his side and added petulantly: "I can't bear to think you have a past life you conceal from me. If there is anything I don't know I would rather hear it now than find it out after we are married."

"My sins are mostly follies," Vincent answered. "I have always been a sufferer." Then more sincerely: "If you really wish to know what I am thinking about I will tell you. I was waiting for you to finish your solemn talk with your mother, and I began to think how stormy this lake was the last time I was here and how peaceful it is now, and I thought it was like my life."

"Then you mean that you are happy now, don't you, dear?"

"Yes, sweet one, I am the happiest man in the world. I don't know what kind fairy guided me to your father six years ago, but she has smiled upon me ever since. In making me his clerk she put me in the way of becoming his son-in-law."

"Yes, and of making his wife 'mad' by being late at tea," laughed Laura. "Come, Vincent, I'll beat you across the ravine. A kiss if you catch me."

Like an untamed fawn she darted away from him and ran lightly over the turf, her dress fluttering in the breeze and her cheeks glowing with excitement. Vincent started in pursuit, enjoying the sight of this beautiful creature flying down the path before him. Her hat fell off. He stopped to pick it up She gained upon him, and darting down the steep path through the ravine which separated them from her home, she was for the moment lost to sight.

Through the woods came the echo of her musical laugh, then as he reached the edge of the ravine, Vincent could see her flashing along the path before him. He settled down to the pursuit then, and over the loose gravel they ran recklessly, with the dry twigs cracking under their feet and the leaves of the trees brushing against their faces. It was dangerous sport. The path was steep and rough and covered with loose stones, but Laura had lived always among the ravines of this lake shore country. She rushed fearlessly on, reached the bottom first, leaped lightly across the little stream flowing through the glen and started up the opposite bank but Vincent's long strides began to tell and before she could reach the top he held her, panting and exhausted, in his strong arms and snatched the promised prize from her lips.

Vincent's employer lived at Highland Glen, a suburban village on the shore of Lake Michigan, some eighteen miles from Chicago. The Morses had moved there a year after the birth of their daughter Laura, in order that their child might have the benefit of the country air; and, as they were unassuming people, unallied with the gay life of the city, they found in the quiet suburb a congenial home, where Mrs. Morse could devote her energies to extending the influences of the Congregational Church, and where her husband might enjoy undisturbed his hours of leisure. Each week-day morning for seventeen years James Morse had driven up to the little station at a quarter before 8 to take the train for town, and each evening at 6 his modest buggy might have been met bearing its owner from the station to his house. His life was ordered with the regularity of clockwork, and the interests of the other members of the family were subordinated to his desires.

For seventeen years the only joint on the family table had been beef or mutton (although there had been an occasional chicken on Sunday) because seventeen years the same maid-servant had passed the same blue flowered plates in the same provincial manner. The maid had grown old and toothless in the service, and her glossy black locks had long ago turned to gray, but to the end of her days she would shuffle around the Morses' board performing her duties with the familiarity which she considered the prerogative of her many years of faithful service.

James Morse was so much the slave of habit that, having in his early years begun the thrifty practice of accumulating money, this habid had continued until he was counted among the richest men in the big city. But his tastes remained the samé. Two suits of the glossiest broadcloth a year and a straight brimmed hat with mourning band, worn for twenty years in memory of his father, where his only extravagances, so while his assets progressed geometrically his expenditures remained as small as ever.

Mr. Morse's economics were not inspired by miserly motives, but purely by an inability to conceive more extravagant ideas. Had he altered his mode of living he would have been made wretched by innovations for which he had no taste.

His wife spent the greater portion of her life demurely knitting in the corner of the sitting-room, anxiously watching her husband in order that she might anticipate his every wish. When he was away she plodded about her work, superintending the affairs of her little household and devoting her leisure moments to exchanging small talk with the wives of the pillars of the church. She was happy in her own prosaic way, and her only care was an undue worry over the demoralizing tendencies of some of her more liberal minded neighbors.

But there was one element of brightness in this restricted household. Laura Morse was a wild, joyous rose of nature, in whom were centered the loves and hopes of both parents. Her merry laughter echoed from the cheerless walls and she flitted in and out like a ray of sunshine dancing through the gloom of cloistered halls.

Laura's artless manners, like her actions, were inspired by a heart bubbling over with the warmest sentiments. She had, it is true, spent three years at an Eastern school, which, if not the most fashionable of its kind, had been the means of giving her a sound education in the more useful branches of knowledge. During one vacation she had made a flying trip to the continent of Europe with a party of girls, personally conducted by the principal of the school. But in spite of this fleeting glance across another world, most of her life had been passed among the grass-covered ravines of Highland Glen. She was still a child of nature, whose overflowing spirits might occasionally produce upon strangers the impression that her manner was too boisterous. But this would result from a complete misconception of her character. Her mother was often shocked at the unconventionality of her behavior, and would lecture her upon the necessity of more repose; but Laura failed to recognize that mere manners were a necessity of life, and in a few minutes, forgetting the parental admonition, she would romp over the hills again, her brown curls streaming in the wind, her laughter echoing through the woods.

Laura possessed the love of every villager. She practiced unobtrusive charity as naturally as she breathed, and the poor and the sick grew to look for her visits, which brought comfort, and health almost, so generous and restful were they.

When Mr. Morse first brought his young English clerk to Highland Glen it had been with the desire to become better acquainted with a man in whom he had discovered admirable qualities. Vincent soon became a regular Sunday visitor. He was attracted from the first by Laura's beautiful face, but it was some time before he was able to appreciate the sweetness of her character.

He had been accustomed to the subdued and artificial manners of another society, so her impetuous actions seemed almost hoydenish and her frankness appeared bold; but gradually he grew to understand the gentle, womanly qualities of her nature, and, in time, to feel a peaceful, satisfying love for this wild prairie rose, as he called her. Vincent felt none of the reckless ardor he had experienced in his passion for Madge Barclay, but there grew up in his heart a tender affection which seemed the realization of the purest kind of love.

He often felt a desire to restrain her impetuousness and subdue her unconventional manners, but he dismissed these feelings with the thought that in America such things might not be severely criticised; and that, after all, frankness, even though brusque,was more to be desired than esthetically tempered insincerity.

Still, he often smiled when he thought how shocked the average British matron would be to see her throwing snowballs with the school boys.

Meanwhile Laura felt a real pleasure in talking with a man whose experience had been so varied and whose ideas of life were so different from her own. She delighted in his descriptions of the reviews at Aldershot and the levees at St. James' Palace. She could hear in imagination, the music of the bands and see the glitter of the bayonets and the brilliant uniforms. She began to know by name the famous London beauties of his day, and she drew a mental picture of the row in the season and the Ascot enclosure.

The attraction of opposite natures for one another is proverbial. Thus Laura found a subtle charm in the quiet, wellbred manner and subdued voice of the handsome Englishman. She did not fail to notice that he was unlike the men she had known,and possesed the easy air of refinement which, the world over, distinguished the cosmopolite from the provincial. When once a woman begins to recognize that a man possesses qualities which in her mind raise him above his fellows, the first step toward love is taken.

During the summer Vincent came to the Morse house nearly every Sunday, and as he and Laura were left to themselves during the afternoon, the seldom failing element of proximity assisted rapidly the development of love. When their friendship reached an intimacy where an interchange of confidences became natural, Vincent told Laura much of his early life, and detailed to her his unfortunate affair with Madge Barclay. She felt then the first twinge of the jealousy which precedes every love, and from that hour the Englishman held the foremost place in her heart.

When Vincent finally told her that his former love was dead, and protested that his affection for her was far sweeter and more tender than that youthful passion, she was frightened at the thought that he might not be sincere. Were he to meet Madge Barclay again, she feared, the old love might return. It did not seem possible that a man of his varied experience could love a country girl like her, but his protestations seemed so sincere that, impelled by the depth of her own love, she promised to become his wife.

CHAPTER II.

Punctuality was the guiding maxim of James Morse's career. Under no circumstances would he permit a meal to be retarded for a dilatory member of the family, so Laura, followed by Vincent, bursting into the dining-room, found her parents already seated at tea. Pursuant to the Sunday evening custom there was a red damask cloth upon the board, and the edibles were of the meagre nature which was calculated to render the Monday appetites of the family abnormal. Mr. Morse never permitted hot dishes at the "Sabbath" evening repast, so the young people,their appetites whetted by their recent exercise, were condemned to the unsatisfactory consumption of tinned meats, bread and preserves. Vincent sighed involuntarily as he glanced at the cheerless viands before him, and seating himself opposite Laura he began to make the best of the poor comfort which Mr. Morse's piety afforded him.

When Laura's parents chanced to be alone they seldom conversed. Mrs. Morse, having devoted the greater portion of her life to studying the wishes of her husband, was unable to discern from the expression of his features the thoughts and desires he might be experiencing at the moment, so words were unnecessary to the conveying of his ideas, and as he was unusually absorbed in his own thoughts he seldom felt a desire to hear the sound of his wife's voice. When their daughter was present, however, they were compelled to talk, for her sparkling nature would not permit silence. On the present occasion her mind was so filled with the preparations for the approaching wedding that in spite of her fatiguing run she could scarcely find the time for eating.

"Just think, mother," she said, hastily finishing a delicate slice of bread covered with strawberry jam, "we aren't going to let a soul into the church until the train comes from town."

"Why?" asked her mother, not seeing the force of this arrangement.

"Because it wouldn't be fair to let the Highland Glen folks get all the best seats before the Chicago people get here."

"That will never do," interposed her father. "Some of the church members will be at the door two hours before the time. Guess you'll have to let 'em into their own church."

"I don't care if they do come," replied Laura determinedly. "They can wait until the time they're invited for."

"Laura," said her father reprovingly, "you forget that those people are your neighbors."

"No, I don't; but the people who are interested enough to come all the way from Chicago to see me married ought to get the best seats."

"There, there, Laura. We will not argue the matter any more at present," he said. "It is entirely a question for the pastor to decide."

"Did I tell you, mother," Laura continued, the approaching wedding still foremost in her thoughts, "that Rachel Brown doesn't like the way her dress is ordered and is bound to have it changed? I only asked her to be bridesmaid because you made me. I don't like cousins, anyway."

"Laura, Laura!" called her mother. "Remember she is your father's niece."

"I don't care. I think it's just too mean for anything to go and make a fuss after the other girls have got their dresses. Don't you, Hugh?"

Vincent's natural tact invariably prompted him to hold aloof from arguments in the Morse family; so he muttered something about imagining that a little persuasion would arrange the matter satisfactorily, and then he changed the subject by asking Mr. Morse if he had decided preference for any one among the mayorality candidates in the coming election.

"If you and father are going to talk politics, I'm going away," interrupted Laura.

"Laura, Laura!" said Mr. Morse, in a grieved tone, "don't be so abrupt. What have you been told about the consideration of your elders?"

Laura did not reply. Her father reproved her so frequently that she had grown into the habit of treating these admonitions in a somewhat heedless manner. She adored him, but their natures were so distinctly opposite that he never quite understood her character. He spent much of his time in needless worrying over what he considered Laura's disrespect and lack of veneration, and intensified these characteristics by unnecessary nagging. He was restricted in his judgment by the narrow limits of his feelings, and having conceived his own idea of propriety he could not understand his daughter's light hearted nature. Her father's continuous admonitions about trivial matters made Laura often heedless of his words, but in great questions of duty she was both ready and willing to accept his advice. She invariably turned to her mother for sympathy, but Mrs. Morse was so much the slave of her husband's wishes that she seldom gave utterance to her own feelings whatever they might be. Yet a sympathetic glance or a word from her lips, gently spoken, would usually calm the threatening family sky.

On this occasion, however, the political discussion was averted by a disinclination on the part of the men to enter into an argument. The elder people relapsed into their usual silence, while Laura and Vincent became absorbed in an attempt to satisfy the cravings of their vigorous young appetites. When they had finished the only visible remains of the repast were two jam-stained plates and numerous crumbs scattered over the red flowered cloth.

After they were all seated Mr. Morse solemnly opened the Bible, read the fifteenth chapter of Leviticus in a monotonous tone, and then, the family all kneeling with their faces turned toward the backs of their chairs and their elbows resting on the seats, he indulged in fifteen minutes of extemporaneous prayer for the granting of all virtues and the exorcising of every vice. During this lengthy service Vincent, through lack of regular practice, felt his knees grow numb with fatigue,and he was obliged to rest first on one and then on the other. He fidgeted in his place and glanced shyly about the room to see if Laura were as undevotional as himself, then, being unable to fix attention upon the monotonous appeals of Mr. Morse, he began to think about mundane things.

He knew he was a hypocrite, for, in spite of his attempts to affiliate himself with Western life he was still contemptuous of it. He loved Laura—of that he felt sure—but he wished too to wean her from her restricted home influences and instil in her heart the sentiments of his native land. He was still an Englishman, through and through, and he felt ashamed when he thought that his efforts to become American were, after all, but feeble steps, prompted in great measure by self-interest.

For a moment he wished that he might take Laura back to England, and then he smiled involuntarily at the absurdity of this idea. She was so essentially a child of the West that he could not conceive her living in the subdued atmosphere of his native land. These thoughts passed through his mind and then he began mechanically to count the words of the prayer.

Later in the evening Laura and Vincent were swinging together in a hammock stretched between two posts of the veranda. It was brilliant moonlight. The tall trees standing out against the sky, like huge phantoms, cast outlines of their shadowy forms upon the lawn in great, black patches, while mingling with the mournful rustling of the leaves came the hoarse croaking of frogs in a neighboring pond and the occasional cry of a whippoorwill. The moon shed a light of daylike brilliancy, and, except in the shadows of the trees, the faintest objects were easily distinguishable.

The atmosphere bore the first slight chill of autumn, so that Laura crept close to Vincent's side and drew about her shoulders the protecting folds of a Roman blanket. As they lazily swung to and fro, listening to the melancholy swaying of the leaves, a plaintive spirit came over her and she began to think about the future and wonder if Vincent's love would last always. Remembering Madge Barclay and his former life, she looked up into his face with a little trouble in her eyes.

"Are you quite sure you will always love me, Hugh?" she asked, anxiously. "If anything should change your love it would kill me."

Vincent did not reply for a moment. Curiously a dim vision of Madge Barclay's tantalizing eyes had been in his mind at the time. It was only a faint echo of the past, he thought, and he persuaded himself that it was the dying breath of that old love. He leaned down and kissed Laura, laughing in a reassuring way. "Of course I shall always love you."

"I was thinking of that other woman," she replied, sadly. "I can't bear to think that you ever cared for anyone but me."

"I never did, really. That was an unsatisfactory, excited feeling. It wasn't love."

Laura was silent a moment.

"Are you quite sure you would love me," she finally said, "if you saw me among those beautiful English women you told me about?"

"Why, of course I should. How foolish it is for you to think otherwise!" Vincent said this in the injured, protesting tone a man usually assumes when his love is questioned; but he felt a sense of thankfulness that there was no possibility of this assertion being put to a test.

At a signal from Mr. Morse the four people arose from the table and walked across the hall to the parlor. This apartment bore an air of trim propriety and reflected in a great measure the characteristics of its master. On its four walls, decorated with a plain paper of modest pattern, reposed walnut framed engravings of the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers, Lincoln and his Cabinet, Washington Irving and his friends and other subjects of American historical lore. The windows were hung with stiffly starched lace curtains, and on the flowered velvet carpet were several straight-backed chairs whose measured positions and demure upholstery gave to the room a prim air of respectability.

(To be continued.)

MR. LACKMAN INDIGNANT.

His Wife Was Given the Grand Whirl and Inverted.

Mrs. Herman Lackman, jun., of Ninth and Cutter streets, Cincinnati, is lying on a sick bed, the result of a frolic in Corryville. On the occasion Mr. and Mrs. Lackman formed two of a very gay crowd assembled at a friend's house to celebrate a very happy event. The evening was spent in good cheer, and many games were enjoyed.

Several of the ladies were being handled without gloves, when one of the young men present proposed that Mrs. Lackman be given the grand whirl. She attempted to run to an adjoining room to seek her husband, when she was caught and held as in a vice. She screamed and called for help, but the laughing gentlemen would not desist. and the grand whirl was given. Then she was peremptorily stood upon her head and compelled to remain that way for some little time. She was then allowed to stand, but when she made an effort to move forward she fainted and fell into the arms of one of the party. The entire crowd was now thoroughly frightened, and restoratives were applied. A physician in the assemblage attended the sick lady, and as soon as she was able to depart her husband called for his buggy and drove home. The unfortunate ending of the festivities broke up the party and all went early.

It is understood that nervousness is the difficulty, and that while at first a disorder of the heart was threatened, this danger has been avoided, says the Commercial Gazette. It was also feared that other and more serious troubles might ensue, but the assurance is given that no further complications are likely to follow.

The Spectre of the Brocken.

A Taynuilt correspondent writes: The other day whilst making the ascent of Ben Cruachan, along with a friend, we were fortunate enough to witness what in this country must be a very rare spectacle, viz., the phenomenon known as the "Spectre of the Brocken." We were proceeding along the ridge or saddle of the mountain towards Glen Noe, when the spectre appeared. At this point the ground slopes very sharply down on either side, and, whilst the valley to the left was clear of cloud, that to the right was filled with a thick white cloud rising to the level of our feet. Behind us, contending with the higher cloud layers, the sun shone out fitfully. The apparition was in the form of a circular disc of a dull yellow color, which seemed to lie upon the white cloud below by a broad rainbow-colored border; whilst on the disc our shadows were cast by the sun, every movement being reflected as on the screen of a magic lantern. The disc appeared to be about 30 yards off from us, and perhaps 12 feet in diameter, the shadows being about life size. The spectacle lasted for about a couple of minutes, varying in intensity with the brightness of the light. My friend, who had a camera with him, was preparing to take the spectre when it disappeared. —Scottish American.

"Now," said the Warden to the forger who had just arrived at the prison, "we'll set you to work. What can you do best?" "Well, if you'll give me a week's practice on your signature, I'll sign your official papers for you," said the prisoner.

FRENCH WEDDINGS.

Elopements in England and on the Other Side of the Channel.

In England, writes Mr. Crawford in London Truth, an elopement ending in a wedding is not thought ill of. In Ireland widow ladies with many fortuneless daughters and pretensions to high gentility wink at their girls eloping with well-to-do tradesmen. The social honor of the family is thus saved and old maidenhood avoided. Younger sisters do not lose caste, the fiction being accepted that it was against their mother's consent that the elder daughters took their head. I know an English lady, the daughter of a 'squire of standing, who sat in Parliament for his county. She was proposed for by a gentleman, not quite 30, of as good position as her own, with the advantages of a handsome person, a showy profession, a sinecure office and an estate that brought in a good income. Her family were delighted at her conquest. But she refused to be married in a commonplace manner, and determined to run away. It was no use trying to persuade her to go to the parish church with a bevy of bridesmaids behind her. No, she should have romantic incidents brought into her marriage, and she did run away, and nobody thought the worse of her for her escapade, though everyone thought her a little eccentric.

Such a wedding would be impossible in France. A young lady under age wanting to elope would be locked up in a convent. The marriage of a runaway French pair in Italy, even though the bride's mother was present at the nuptial ceremony in a church, would have no weight either in the eyes of the law or of society. It may surprise you to hear that in France boys are allowed to read "The Vicar of Wakefield," but that the sweet novel is often snatched out of the hands of girls of genteel standing. The objection to it lies in the readiness of Olivia to be allured by Squire Thornhill into a runaway match.

A French wedding and the preliminary negotiations must, to be respectable, be accomplished with as much ceremony as the signing of an international treaty. This rule holds good from the petty bourgeoisie upwards.

A WILLOW PLANTATION.

A New Industry Being Fostered in Missouri

A new industry that has sprung up at Allenton, Mo., is the cultivation on a large scale of willows, to be used in the manufacture of willow ware. The willow plant is obtained by cutting up live willow twigs about 12 inches in length. These are sharpened at one end and planted in rows, being inserted in the ground to a depth of from six to eight inches. As soon as the plants commence to shoot the work of weeding and cultivating begins and is kept up until the crop is laid by, the same as in the cultivation of corn. The canes ripen in the autumn, when the frost strips the leaves from them and causes the bark to turn to a glossy brown color. When matured the willows are, under favorable circumstances, from 10 to 12 feet in length.

They are next cut and tied up into bundles, like rye, carted to the hothouses, where they are subjected to a sweating process, by which the bark is softened and bleached, and afterwards peeled off by being drawn through a machine specially constructed for the purpose. This sweating process occupies about a month to complete. An alternative method for achieving the same purpose consists in steaming the willows, which can be done in the space of a few hours only. It has the objection, however, of discoloring the stems.

The willow plants will, it is stated, last for about 12 years, at the end of which time they are "grubbed up" and replaced by fresh plants. Full growth of the willow plant is attained in the second year, the first year being chiefly taken up in developing the roots. From 3,000 pounds to 5,000 pounds of peeled willows per acre is considered an average output for the first three years, and the wholesale price is at present 5 pence per pound.

Keferstein's Bleaching Process.

We have noticed in these columns Keferstein's process of bleaching, the essential feature of which is the employment of ozone in conjunction with bleaching powder. Another patent specification of the same inventor lies before us, describing an improvement in the original method, effected by soaking the goods before they are placed in the ozonising chamber in 1 part of ammonia to 100 water, or an emulsion of ammonia and turpentine made by mixing 100 parts of ammonia with 20 parts of turpentine and 2,000 parts of water; or in the ordinary turpentine of commerce; or in 20 parts of an ammonia resin soap dissolved in 1,000 parts of water, or in 1 part of ammoniacal indigo solution in 4,000 parts of water. After being steeped the materials are placed in the ozone chamber, when a quantity of thick white fumes are produced. These increase the bleaching action, and there are produced oxidation, products of the ammonia and turpentine in the form of nitrates and nitrites which increase the solvent action of the subsequent chemic bath on the coloring matters and impurities of the fibre which is being bleached.

This effect can be produced by placing on the floor of the ozonising chamber ammonia, or ammonia-turpentine emulsion, or turpentine. After being in the ozonising chamber for 3 to 6 hours, the materials are treated for 10 hours in a solution of chloride of lime containing 0,0,007 per cent. of chloride. This is a very weak solution corresponding to about 2 parts of bleaching powder in 100,000 parts water, and the effect of it on the cloth must be small. The operations are repeated if required. Of the merits and value of the process it is impossible to speak, as it cannot be judged from a mere perusal of patent specifications.—Dyer and Calico Printer.

A Sea Side Incident.

An editor of a comic paper—whose wife, daughter and sister-in-law, were at the sea-side—went by the husband's train, to join them on Saturday. Before going he had bought himself a fashionable pair of trousers. On trying them on they proved to be several inches long. When he arrived at B—— he took the trousers to his wife and asked her to cut off about six inches,, and hem them over. The good lady, who was not very well pleased, with the loud pattern, brusquely refused. The same result followed an application to the wife's sister and his daughter. But before bed-time the wife, relenting, took the bags, and cutting off six inches from the legs, hemmed them up nicely, and put them on a chair. Half an hour later her daughter, taken with compunction for her unfilial conduct, took the trousers, and cutting off eight inches, hemmed, and replaced them. Finally the sister-in-law felt the pangs of conscience, and she, too, performed an additional surgical operation on the garment. When the editor appeared at breakfast on Sunday the crowd around the table thought a Highland chieftain had arrived.

LOCAL NEWS.

The City Tax Sale is to be held on the 1st of August.

Mr. McKenzie and family returned from California last week.

Mr. Wm. Johnston returned from his trip to St. Paul last Friday.

D. Gibson has bought out Bryan's implement business at the Souris.

A Teachers' Institute will be held in his city on the 10th and 11th inst.

Dr. Torrance has been visited by a brother and his wife from Montreal, the past week.

Frederick Rodge, of McGregor, has gone to the Portage gaol for assaulting a little girl.

The Y. M. C. A. people are organising a foot-ball team. There ought to be no foul play in that.

A child of James Sinke, Clearwater, got hold of a morphine bottle last week and poisoned itself.

About 150,000,000,000 wild geese more or less passed over Brandon Monday morning from East to West.

Dr. Hughes, of Souris, is said to have organized a lodge of P. P. A.s at Wawanesa. "Down, Derry, down."

The American Militia is now in some localities preparing for Coxey. He will yet give the Yanks some trouble.

Breckenridge is refused a new trial so the gallant American Senator will either have to put up to Miss Pollord or shut up his purse.

The Wells Hardware Co. are closing up their Winnipeg business, and centering their entire attention to the Brandon branch.

Reports go to show that the acreage under crop in this vicinity will be about the same as last year, and quite half the area is in now.

A tramp name unknown in trying to board a freight at Wolsely on Saturday had both legs cut off. He died four hours afterwards.

A despatch says, "The Rev. Mr. Somerville, of Brandon, is holding special services at Saltcoates." Has John T. turned preacher?

Kindergarten work is now resumed in the Central. Parents who desire their little ones to take the course should see Miss Baker about it.

Griffin the man who is to make a tour of the world in 64 days, 9 less than ever before required for the journey, is due here on Sunday next.

Mr. P. J. Flanigan has sold the Thompson House, Oake Lake, to Mr. Jas. Andrew, who has in turn leased it to a Mr. Mckenzie from Ignace.

Mr. J. H. Hughes has been on a trip to Hartney, Souris and Winnipeg, and succeeded in amalgamating some lumber companies at the former places.

The strike still continues in its worst form on the Great Northern, and Hill is making a desperate effort to get new men all around. He says he will succeed.

Do not put off taking a spring medicine but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will purify your blood, strengthen your nerves and give you a good appetite.

Glenboro wants a chartered bank, and the Inspector of the Bank Nationale which was to locate here, according to reports, says Brandon has enough of Banks.

Messrs. Parrish & Lindsay, this city, have 650 acres in wheat on their farm near Kemnay, and most of it is above ground. That's not bad for two Patrons of Industry.

Mr. Crisp is moving actively, and he can move and move a great quantity too, in the establishment of a cheese factory at the Creek. They ought to have a good one there.

On Sunday last the Oddfellows of this city attended divine service at the Congregational Church, where the Rev. Mr. Mason preached a very interesting and instructive sermon.

Mr. Helliwell, Mr. Munn and another gentleman shot on Saturday and Monday 130 ducks. On Sunday it is presumed they attended divine service at the residence of Mr. Roger or Mab Marion, Oak Lake.

Last Friday's north bound train on the N.P. left the rails about one mile north of Letillier station, causing a delay of four hours, in consequence of which the Brandon train did not arrive till twelve o'clock.

I have been greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bitters in July, 1892, and now, (January, 1893), I am perfectly cured. Hugh Drain, Norwood, Ont.

Cadets from the Brandon training school of the S. A are despatched as lieutenants as follows: Gibson to Carberry; Mebius to Morden; Wilkins to Rapid City; and Baxter to British Columbia.

Hanbury & McNea have their planing mill now in full blast for the summer's operations with Mr. Clarke foreman the same as last year. They have in some new machinery, and are therefore ready with new designs.

The Local Government last session passed one good amendment to the Liquor Act. By it after the 1st inst. all who drink in a bar room during prohibited hours are as liable to a fine as the man who sells.

The Lawn Tennis Club is now organized—Judge Cumberland, patron; A. Jukes, president; H. E Henderson, vice-pres.; F. J. Dixon, Sec.-Treas; Committee R Butt, A. R. Irwin, I Inglis, and J. B. Whitehead.

A parent suggests it would be a good thing if the caretaker of the schools would examine the outhouses and closets and see if there are not objectionable "inscriptions" on the walls there off. An example ought to be made by the teachers of boys found guilty of this kind of sign painting, and it cannot be done too soon.

Dr. Jukes, father of Mr. Jukes, is on a visit to this city.

County Court opens to-day. The docket is not a heavy one.

The first boat of the season is to be at Port Arthur on the 7th.

J. C. Kavanagh has bought the house lately owned by Mr. Robt. Hall.

A Y. P. S. C. E. has been organized at Roseland, some eight miles south.

Misses Glover and Ring have opened a new Millinery shop over Fraser's store.

Detective Foster is going the rounds to see what hotels are suitable for licenses.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

Mr. Ovas, whose store is on the corner of 6th and Rosser, has everything completed.

The Brandon Infantry company are now drilling three times a week, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays,

One of the Italians condemned to death for murdering the knife grinder near Grenfell, has confessed his guilt.

A Winnipeg troupe is now wrestling with "The Pirates of Penzance" learned from their Brandon compeers no doubt.

The Government has reduced the duty on coal-oil fren 7 1-5 to 6 cents per gallon. Better wiggle six cents more.

Dr. Anderson has been appointed Physician and Surgeon on the N. P. R. R. His division will extend well on to Morris.

It will do you good to see the new styles of wall paper now opening at the MAIL Book Store. Prices are cut square in two.

Mr. E. G. Wiswell is again in this city, now in the interest of an Insurance Co. and is likely to make this his headquarters.

Coxey and his Marshall, Carl Brown, are under arrest in Washington, but his army of 8,500 are marching towards the Capital.

J. A. Christie's men are now at work sending logs down stream, and the mill will commence operations during the month.

Owing to the wet weather lately Messrs. Knight & Farrar's new building on 10th St. will not be ready for occupation this week.

By the spreading of the rails a passenger train ran off the track near Canmore, Friday. Engineer Walker was the only man hurt fortunately.

A man in Rapid City sued his neighbor for $100. He got 24cts. and was told to pay his own costs. If he did not get money he got experience.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, this city, passed a good examination at Winnipeg last week and has been granted a preliminary certificate in land surveying.

C. Cliffe, Auctioneer, is now prepared to conduct auction sales in town or country. The best of satisfaction given. Leave orders at the MAIL office.

The Sons of England are to have a church parade on May 27th, to St. Matthews Church. They will be accompanied by the local volunteer force and the band.

Bad blood causes blotches boils, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cure bad blood in any form from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

The concert by the Sim Fax Opera Co. on the 16th and 17th of this month will be held under the Canadian Order of Foresters. This company is so well known that a good house is an assured fact.

Dr. Matheson, lately appointed superintendent of the Brandon asylum, has gone to Scotland to take a special course there before assuming responsibility here. It is said Dr. Fraser is to have the oversight of the institution during his absence.

Bower & Co's new store on the corner of 9th and Rosser, is tastefully filled up and from the class of goods exposed to view the obliging manner of the clerks and the "Senator's" long experience we have no doubt it will become as well patronised as of yore.

Mr. C. F. Ireland, manager for Sylvester Bros., Implement manufacturers, is we are sorry to say confined to his house by illness. The firm have to be congratulated over the very successful spring trade done by this gentleman. His many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Howey returned from the Coast on Tuesday having disposed of his two car loads of hogs there. He says they had placed them before he went hence his speed in returning. He reports business as very dull in Victoria, Naniamo, Vancouver and all the business centres of the West.

Midnight Doctors are the most unwelcome visitors—even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Suppose you try our method, and keep a big 25 cent bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house, and let Dr. Squills stay in his bed and enjoy himself.

Mr. Thos. Green has returned from his visit to California. Though our friend "Tom" has not the habit of being unseen or unheard, yet we have not met him to congratulate him on his return. Mr. Green we believe thinks Brandon is the place to live in.

As it was found in the examination that Mr. Adams knew of no bribery done by his own band, in his election, the petitioners have decided to drop the personal charges. The seat, however, is rendered vacant, and there will be a new election this summer.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club that gave such unqualified satisfaction in a previous trip to this place are to appear here again on the evening of the 11th. They have added some new features to their entertainment, which is an assurance that all who attend the assembly will be more than pleased with their evening's recreation.

McKay, Newdale, now has the Windsor hotel, Rapid City.

There are to be 30 medals competed for by the Lacrosse Clubs of Manitoba this year.

F. Roberts, Rapid City, gave supper and lodging to a youth last week, and in the morning he found the youth and $10 gone.

The Lumber yard of the Western Ontario Lumber Co. at Rat Portage was destroyed by fire Saturday, about $135,000 worth of lumber going in smoke and but $30,000 insurance. Incendiarism.

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure Biliousness.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache.
Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the clogged secretions of the Bowels thus curing Headaches and similar complaints.

It is currently reported that Mr. Meggett and another will be discharged from the Registry office by Mr. Sifton to make room for Mr. Pilling. Mr. Pilling's ready manipulation, of the whisky bottle are too valuable to be lost sight of. But what of Mr. Meggett who bought the position he holds by his vote. Is he now considered paid?

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honcurable the President of of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 4th June, 1894.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-west, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller, N.W.M. Police.

Ottawa, April 23rd, 1894.

Royal Military College of Canada.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Cadetships in the Royal Military College will take place at the Head Quarters of the several Military Districts in which candidates reside in June each year.

In addition to the facilities the College for an education in Military Subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly pratical, scientific and sound training in all departments which are essential to a high and general modern education.

The Civil Engineering course is complete and thorough in all its branches. Architecture forms a separate subject.

The Course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Meteorological Service, and other departments of applied science.

The Obligatory Course of Surveying includes what is laid down as necessary for the profession of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Voluntary Course comprises the higher subjects required for the degree of Dominion Topographical Surveyor. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught.

Length of Course four years.

Four Commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are awarded annually.

Bord and instruction $2[illegible], for each term, consisting of ten months' residence.

For further information apply to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, before 15th May.

Department of Militia and Defence, 1894.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Property in Souris.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by J. S. Brafield Auctioneer, at the Auction Rooms of Brayfield and Smith, in the City of Brandon, on Friday—18th day of May, A. D. 1894, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the village of Souris, and which may be better known as follows:—Commencing at the North-west corner of lot of Nineteen, in Block Six, according to a map or plan of part of the East half of section thirty-three in township seven, range twenty-one, west of first principal meridian, in the Province of Manitoba and part of the west half of section thirty-four in the same township and range made by H. G. Dickson, D.L.S., and registered in the proper Registry office in that behalf as plan No. 51, thence north along the east side of First street, sixty-one feet here the property intended to be described commences, thence east and at right angles to said First street one hundred feet, thence north and parallel with said First street, ninety-six feet and four inches, thence west and at right angles to the said First street, one hundred feet, thence south along east side of said First street, ninety-six feet and four inches, to the place of beginning—Also that portion of land situated in the said Village of Souris and which may be better known and described as follows:—Commencing at the north-west corner of the said lot nineteen block six, thence east and at right angles to the said First street, one hundred and thirty-one feet, thence north and parallel with said First street, sixty six feet: here the property intended to be described commences, thence east and at right angles to the said First street one hundred feet, thence north and parallel with said First street, ninety-six feet and four inches thence west and at right angles to the said First street, one hundred feet, thence south and parallel with First street, ninety-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning. Terms of Sale:—Twenty per cent of purchase money to be paid at time of sale, and the balance upon terms which will be made known at time of sale. Upon this property is situate a large frame building used as a machine shop. For futher particulars apply to

DALY AND COLDWELL,
Vendor's Solicitors, Brandon or
W. H. SOWDEN, Souris.

Dated at Brandon this 2nd day of May, A.D. 1894